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TITLE 3—THE PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE ORDER 10408

TRANSFER OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PORTION OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS WHICH INCLUDES THE ISLANDS OF TINIAN AND SAIPAN FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

WHEREAS the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (hereinafter referred to as the trust territory) was transferred to the Secretary of the Interior by Executive Order No. 10265 of June 29, 1951; and

WHEREAS the purposes of the trusteeship agreement approved by the Security Council of the United Nations on April 2, 1947, and by the United States Government on July 18, 1947, can better be effectuated by placing in the Secretary of the Navy the authority and responsibility for the administration of that portion of the trust territory which includes the islands of Tinian and Saipan:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

1. The administration of that portion of the trust territory which includes the islands of Tinian and Saipan is hereby transferred from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of the Navy, such transfer to become effective on January 1, 1953.

2. When the transfer of administration made by this order becomes effective, the Secretary of the Navy shall take such action as may be necessary and appropriate, and in harmony with applicable law, for the administration of civil government in that portion of the trust territory which includes the islands of Tinian and Saipan and shall, subject to such policies as the President may from time to time prescribe and, when appropriate, in collaboration with other departments or agencies of the Government, carry out the obligations assumed by the United States as the administering authority of the trust territory under the terms of the trusteeship agreement approved by the United States on July 18, 1947, and under the Charter of the United Nations: *Provided, however,* That the authority to specify parts or all of either of such islands as closed for security reasons and to determine the extent to which Articles 87 and 88 of the Charter of the United Nations shall be applicable to such closed areas, in accordance with Article 13 of the trusteeship agreement, shall be exercised by the President: *And provided further,* That the Secretary of the Navy shall keep the Secretary of State currently informed of activities on such islands affecting the foreign policy of the United States and shall consult the Secretary of State on questions of policy concerning such islands which relate to the foreign policy of the United States, and that all relations between departments or agencies of the Government and appropriate organs of the United Nations with respect to such islands shall be conducted through the Secretary of State.

3. The executive departments and agencies of the Government are authorized and directed to cooperate with the Departments of the Navy and Interior in the effectuation of the provisions of this order.

4. To the extent that they pertain to the islands of Tinian and Saipan, the provisions of Executive Order No. 10265 of June 29, 1951, shall be superseded by the provisions of this order as of the date set out in the paragraph numbered 1, above.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 10, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12144; Filed, Nov. 10, 1952; 3:09 p. m.]

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Subtitle A—Office of the Secretary of Agriculture

[Amdt. 5]

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FEDERAL REGISTER

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nation of parity prices (15 F. R. 837, as amended by 15 F. R. 9374, 16 F. R. 2865, 5971, and 17 F. R. 961) are amended as hereinafter specified, in order to make changes required by Public Law 585, 82d Congress. The amendment to paragraph (a) of § 5.1 takes account of the amendment to section 301 (a) (1) (G) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 as amended which requires for basic commodities until 1956, the use of parity prices according to the "old" parity formula if higher than the parity prices according to the new formula. The amendment to § 5.4 adds extra long staple cotton to the list of commodities for which marketing season average prices will be used in making parity price calculations and removes American-Egyptian cotton from the list. The amendment to § 5.7 adds American upland cotton and extra long staple cotton to the list of commodities for which parity prices shall be calculated and removes cotton and American-Egyptian cotton from the list.

1. Section 5.1 (a) is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 5.1 *Parity index and index of prices received by farmers.* (a) The parity index for the purpose of calculating parity prices according to the formula contained in section 301 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended by the Agricultural Acts of

1948 and 1949 (hereinafter referred to as section 301 (a)), shall be the index of prices paid by farmers, interest, taxes, and farm wage rates, as revised January 1950 and published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the January 31, 1950, and subsequent issues of the monthly report, "Agricultural Prices." For the purpose of calculating parity prices according to the formula which was in effect prior to January 1, 1950 (and which is applicable to basic commodities until 1956, if higher than the parity price determined by the new formula), as provided for by section 301 (a) (1) (G), and for calculating transitional parity prices for nonbasic commodities, as provided for by section 301 (a) (1) (E), the indexes of prices paid and of prices received, including interest and taxes, shall continue to be calculated using the same weights and formula as were utilized for computing parity prices prior to January 1, 1950. The publication of these indexes by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the monthly report, "Agricultural Prices," shall be continued.

2. Section 5.4 is amended by changing the period at the end of the paragraph entitled "Basic Commodities" to a semicolon and adding the words "extra long staple cotton" and by deleting from the paragraph entitled "Other Commodities" the words "American-Egyptian cotton."

3. Section 5.7 is amended by deleting from the paragraph entitled "Basic Commodities" the word "cotton;" and adding in its place the words "American upland cotton; extra long staple cotton;" and by deleting from the paragraph entitled "Other Commodities" the words "American-Egyptian cotton."

(Sec. 301, 52 Stat. 38, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 1301. Interpret or apply sec. 101, 63 Stat. 1051, sec. 3, 66 Stat. 759; 7 U. S. C. 1441)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 6th day of November 1952.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12079; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:50 a. m.]

Chapter IX—Production and Marketing Administration (Marketing Agreements and Orders), Department of Agriculture

PART 909—ALMONDS GROWN IN CALIFORNIA

BUDGET OF EXPENSES OF ALMOND CONTROL BOARD AND RATE OF ASSESSMENT FOR CROP YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 1952

Notice of proposed rule making with respect to expenses of the Almond Control Board for the crop year beginning July 1, 1952, and rate of assessment, was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of September 19, 1952 (17 F. R. 8441), pursuant to provisions of Marketing Agreement No. 119 and Order No. 9 regulating the handling of almonds grown in California (7 CFR Part 909), effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.). In said notice, opportunity was afforded interested persons to submit to the Department written data, views, or arguments for consideration prior to issuance of the final rule. No such documents were received during the time specified in the notice.

Therefore, after consideration of all relevant matters, it is found and determined that the budget of expenses of the Almond Control Board and rate of assessment shall be as follows:

§ 909.302 *Budget of expenses of the Almond Control Board and rate of assessment for the crop year beginning July 1, 1952*—(a) *Budget of expenses.* For the crop year beginning July 1, 1952, expenses in the amount of $49,000 are reasonable and likely to be incurred by the Almond Control Board for its maintenance and functioning and for such purposes as the Secretary may, pursuant to the provisions of the agreement and order, determine to be appropriate.

(b) *Rate of assessment.* The rate of assessment for the crop year beginning July 1, 1952, shall be, in lieu of the assessment rate specified in § 909.121 of said agreement and order, fifteen one-hundredths of a cent (.15 cent) for each pound of edible almond kernels received by each handler for his own account, except as to receipts from other handlers on which assessments have been paid.

Notwithstanding the approval of the aforesaid, none of such funds may be used to pay any wage or salary that is inconsistent with the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order No. 10161, or any supplementary order, directive, or regulation pursuant thereto.

It is hereby found and determined that good cause exist for making this document effective upon its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, instead of waiting thirty days after publication, for the reasons that (1) it is necessary that the Almond Control Board be authorized to collect assessments from handlers to defray expenses incurred in administering the marketing agreement and order during the present crop year and the establishment of a rate of assessment is necessary prior to such collection, (2) handling of 1952 crop almonds has begun, and (3) the order herein will require no special preparation by handlers or the Almond Control Board.

(Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753, as amended; 7 U. S. C. and Sup. 608c)

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 7th day of November 1952 to become effective upon publication of this document in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12111; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:54 a. m.]

PART 966—ORANGES GROWN IN CALIFORNIA OR IN ARIZONA

ORDER DISCHARGING TRUSTEES

Pursuant to the applicable provisions of Public Act No. 10, 73d Congress, as amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.), the provisions of Order No. 66, as amended (7 CFR Part 966), regulating the handling of oranges grown in the State of California or in the State of Arizona, were terminated by an order issued on March 6, 1952 (17 F. R. 2085), effective at 11:59 p. m., P. s. t., March 8, 1952. Said order also provided for the liquidation of the affairs of the Orange Administrative Committee, established pursuant to said order, as amended.

The members of the Orange Administrative Committee were designated joint trustees of all the funds and property and were directed to conduct the liquidation and effect the distribution of any excess contributions among the handlers entitled thereto.

Such liquidation and distribution have been effected in accordance with the provisions of the procedure prescribed in the said termination order and the applicable provisions of Order No. 66, as amended; all books and records of the Orange Administrative Committee and of the trustees have been delivered to the Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration; there are no funds or property in the possession or under the control of said trustees; and there is no further liability or outstanding obligation to be discharged by said trustees.

It is, therefore, hereby ordered, That the aforesaid members of the Orange Administrative Committee, serving as trustees pursuant to said Order No. 66, as amended, and said termination order, be, and they hereby are, discharged and released from any further obligations to serve as joint trustees pursuant to said orders and from any and all further obligations thereunder.

(Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753, as amended; 7 U. S. C. and Sup. 608c)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 7th day of November 1952, to be effective immediately.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12108; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:53 a. m.]

PART 984—WALNUTS GROWN IN CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND WASHINGTON

BUDGET OF EXPENSES OF WALNUT CONTROL BOARD AND RATE OF ASSESSMENT FOR MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AUGUST 1, 1952

Notice of proposed rule making with respect to the budget of expenses of the Walnut Control Board for the marketing year beginning August 1, 1952, and rate of assessment, was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of October 14, 1952 (17 F. R. 9107), pursuant to the provisions of Marketing Agreement No. 105 and Order No. 84 regulating the handling of walnuts grown in California, Oregon, and Washington (7 CFR Part 984), effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.). In said notice, opportunity was afforded interested persons to submit to the Department written data, views, or arguments for consideration

prior to issuance of the final rule. No such documents were received during the time specified in the notice.

Therefore after consideration of all relevant matters, it is found and determined that the budget of expenses of the Walnut Control Board and rate of assessment shall be as follows:

§ 984.304 *Budget of expenses of the Walnut Control Board and rate of assessment for the marketing year beginning August 1, 1952*—(a) *Budget of expenses.* Expenses in the amount of $83,700 are reasonable and likely to be incurred by the Walnut Control Board for its maintenance and functioning, and for such purposes as the Secretary may, pursuant to the provisions of the marketing agreement and order, determine to be appropriate for the marketing year beginning August 1, 1952.

(b) *Rate of assessment.* Each handler shall pay to the Control Board on demand by the Control Board, from time to time, 0.12 cent for each pound of merchantable walnuts handled or certified for handling by him during the marketing year beginning August 1, 1952.

Notwithstanding the approval of the expenses of said Board, none of such funds may be used to pay any wage or salary that is inconsistent with the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order No. 10161, or any supplementary order, directive, or regulation pursuant thereto.

It is hereby found and determined that good cause exists for making this document effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, instead of waiting thirty days after publication, for the reasons that (1) the regulation should become effective prior to or as soon as practicable after handling of the 1952 walnut crop begins, (2) the handling of such crop has begun, and (3) the order herein will require no special preparation on the part of handlers.

(Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753, as amended; 7 U. S. C. and Sup. 608c)

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 7th day of November 1952, to become effective upon publication of this document in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12109; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:53 a. m.]

PART 989—RAISINS PRODUCED FROM RAISIN VARIETY GRAPES GROWN IN CALIFORNIA

DESIGNATION OF FREE, RESERVE, AND SURPLUS PERCENTAGES FOR 1952-53 CROP YEAR

Notice was published in the October 17, 1952, issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER (17 F. R. 9225) that the Secretary of Agriculture was considering a proposed rule to designate free tonnage percentages, reserve tonnage percentages, and surplus tonnage percentages with respect to raisins produced from raisin variety grapes grown in California and acquired by handlers during the 1952-53 crop year. These percentages were proposed after consideration of the recommendation submitted by the Raisin Administrative Committee and other information available to the Secretary, in accordance with the applicable provisions of Marketing Agreement No. 109 and Order No. 89 (17 F. R. 1255, 1555), regulating the handling of raisins produced from raisin variety grapes grown in California, effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.). In said notice, opportunity was afforded all interested persons to file any data, views, or arguments with respect thereto. The period for filing such data, views, or arguments has expired.

After consideration of all matters pertaining thereto, including the data, views, and arguments which were filed in connection with the aforesaid notice, the recommendation of the Raisin Administrative Committee, and other information available to the Secretary, it is hereby found by me on behalf of the Secretary of Agriculture that to designate free tonnage percentages, reserve tonnage percentages, and surplus tonnage percentages, as hereinafter provided, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the aforesaid act, and it is, therefore, ordered, that such percentages shall be as follows:

§ 989.206 *Free, reserve, and surplus tonnage regulation for the 1952-53 crop year.* (a) The percentages of each varietal type of raisins acquired by handlers during the crop year beginning August 15, 1952, and ending August 14, 1953, which shall be free tonnage, reserve tonnage, and surplus tonnage, respectively, are designated as follows: (1) Natural (sun-dried) Thompson seedless raisins: Free tonnage percentage, 55 percent; reserve tonnage percentage, 20 percent; and surplus tonnage percentage, 25 percent; (2) natural (sun-dried) Muscat raisins: Free tonnage percentage, 60 percent; reserve tonnage percentage, 40 percent; and surplus tonnage percentage, zero percent; (3) natural (sun-dried) Sultana raisins: Free tonnage percentage, 100 percent; reserve tonnage percentage, zero percent; and surplus tonnage percentage, zero percent; (4) natural (sun-dried) Zante currant raisins: Free tonnage percentage, 75 percent; reserve tonnage percentage, 25 percent; and surplus tonnage percentage, zero percent; (5) artificially dehydrated Sultana raisins: Free tonnage percentage, 100 percent; reserve tonnage percentage, zero percent; and surplus tonnage percentage, zero percent; (6) artificially dehydrated Zante currant raisins: Free tonnage percentage, 75 percent; reserve tonnage percentage, 25 percent; and surplus tonnage percentage, zero percent; (7) Layer Muscat raisins: Free tonnage percentage, 60 percent; reserve tonnage percentage, 40 percent; and surplus tonnage percentage, zero percent; (8) Golden bleached raisins: Free tonnage percentage, 70 percent; reserve tonnage percentage, 30 percent; and surplus tonnage percentage, zero percent; (9) Sulfur bleached raisins: Free tonnage percentage, 100 percent; reserve tonnage percentage, zero percent; and surplus tonnage percentage, zero percent; (10) Soda dipped raisins: Free tonnage percentage, 100 percent; reserve tonnage percentage, zero percent; and surplus tonnage percentage zero percent; and (11) Valencia raisins: Free tonnage percentage, 100 percent; reserve tonnage percentage, zero percent; and surplus tonnage percentage, zero percent.

It is hereby found and determined that good cause exists for not delaying the effective date of this document later than the fourth day after its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER (see section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act; 5 U. S. C. 1001 et seq.) in that: (1) Acquisition of raisins by handlers during the 1952-53 crop year has begun, and it is necessary to have this regulation in effect promptly for application against such acquisitions of raisins; (2) this document is being issued as soon as practicable after reasonably reliable information concerning the 1952 production of raisins became available; (3) handlers have been aware for some time that action of this nature would be taken and they should not require more than three days' advance notice; and (4) each of the free tonnage percentages designated in this document is the same as, or higher than, the corresponding free tonnage percentage which was set forth in the aforesaid notice of proposed rule making. In these circumstances, this document should be made effective on the fourth day after the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753, as amended; 7 U. S. C. and Sup. 608c)

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 7th day of November 1952, to become effective on the 4th day after publication of this document in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[SEAL] M. W. BAKER,
Acting Director,
Fruit and Vegetable Branch.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12113; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:55 a. m.]

TITLE 14—CIVIL AVIATION

Chapter II—Civil Aeronautics Administration, Department of Commerce

[Amdt. 19 to Rev. of May 10, 1949]

PART 550—FEDERAL AID TO PUBLIC AGENCIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC AIRPORTS

PROJECT COSTS

Acting pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Federal Airport Act, I hereby amend Part 550 of the regulations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration as follows:

Section 550.4 (c) (1) is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 550.4 *Project costs.* * * *

(c) *United States share of project costs.* * * *

(1) *Project costs other than costs of installation of high intensity lighting on runways designated instrument landing runways.* The United States share of the project costs (other than costs of installation of high intensity lighting on runways designated instrument landing runways) of an approved project for the development of an airport, regardless of the size or location of the airport

to be developed, shall be 50 percent of the allowable project costs of the project (other than costs of installation of high intensity lighting on runways designated instrument landing runways), except that this share, in the case of any State containing unappropriated and unreserved public lands and nontaxable Indian lands (individual and tribal) exceeding 5 percent of the total area of all lands therein shall be increased as provided in section 10 (b) of the act and except that the United States share shall be 75 percent in the case of the Territory of Alaska and the Virgin Islands, all as set forth in the following table:

UNITED STATES' PERCENTAGE SHARE OF ALLOWABLE PROJECT COSTS IN STATES CONTAINING UNAPPROPRIATED AND UNRESERVED PUBLIC LANDS AND NONTAXABLE INDIAN LANDS

Arizona	61.18	Oklahoma	51.36
California	54.14	Oregon	55.99
Colorado	53.29	South Dakota	53.06
Idaho	56.24	Utah	62.50
Montana	53.48	Washington	51.76
Nevada	62.50	Wyoming	57.25
New Mexico	56.70		

NOTE: The percentages listed in this table will vary as changes occur with respect to the area of unappropriated and unreserved public lands and nontaxable Indian lands in the several States, in which event such changed percentages will be used by the Administrator in determining the United States share of allowable project costs other than costs of installing high intensity runway lighting on runways designated as instrument landing runways.

(Secs. 1–15, 60 Stat. 170–178, as amended; 49 U. S. C. and Sup. 1101–1114)

This amendment shall become effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[SEAL] F. B. LEE,
Acting Administrator of Civil Aeronautics.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12101; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:52 a. m.]

TITLE 15—COMMERCE AND FOREIGN TRADE

Chapter III—Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce

Subchapter C—Office of International Trade

[6th Gen. Rev. of Export Regs., Amdt. 19 [1]]

PART 373—LICENSING POLICIES AND RELATED SPECIAL PROVISIONS

PART 382—DENIAL OR SUSPENSION OF EXPORT PRIVILEGES

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

1. Section 373.1 *Export licensing general policy*, paragraph (h) *Commodities subject to this export licensing policy*, is amended in the following particulars:

Subparagraph (1) is amended by deleting therefrom all RO commodities with processing code symbol FERT.

2. Section 373.24 *Statement of past participation in exports for certain commodities*, paragraph (b) *Commodities requiring statement of past participation*, is amended in the following particulars:

Subparagraph (2) *DDT (dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane), including preparations thereof containing 25 percent or more DDT (100 percent basis); Schedule B No. 820580*, and subparagraph (5) *Paper base stocks, Schedule B Nos. 460110, 460200, 460400, 460800, 461010, and 461900*, are hereby deleted.

3. Section 373.37 *Special provisions for cryolite* is amended in the following particulars:

a. Paragraph (a) *Requests for purchase authorization* is amended to read as follows:

(a) *Requests for purchase authorization.* NPA Order M-99, as amended, provides that no person shall purchase cryolite (other than Raymond Mill Dust for which no NPA authorization is necessary) without special authorization from NPA and that the application for export license to the Office of International Trade shall constitute a request for such NPA authorization. The licensing action of the Office of International Trade will be coordinated with the granting of the purchase or other specific authorization by the National Production Authority so that at the time an export license is issued it will be accompanied by the necessary National Production Authority authorization.

b. Paragraph (b) *Outstanding licenses* is redesignated paragraph (c) *Outstanding licenses*, and a new paragraph (b) *Grade of cryolite*, is added to read as follows:

(b) *Grade of cryolite.* All applications for licenses to export cryolite, natural and artificial, Schedule B No. 596012, shall include, in the commodity description column of Form IT-419, the grade of cryolite covered by the application.

4. Section 382.51 *Table of compliance orders currently in effect denying export privileges*, paragraph (b), *Table of compliance orders*, is amended in the following particulars:

a. The following entries are added:

Name and address	Effective date of order	Expiration date of order	Export privileges affected	FEDERAL REGISTER citation
Burke & Wilsey Ltd., Prince's Bldg., Hong Kong.	12- 8-50	Duration	General and validated licenses, all commodities, any destination. (Company related to Gerald Stanley Panchaud and John Braithwaite Panchaud, which see.)	15 F. R. 8868, 12-14-50.
Jessam Export & Import Co., 180 Broadway, New York 38, N. Y.	10-20-52	11-18-52	General and validated licenses, all commodities, any destination; also exports to Canada.	17 F. R. 9568, 10-21-52.
Jessam Industrial Corp., 180 Broadway, New York 38, N. Y.	10-20-52	11-18-52	do	17 F. R. 9568, 10-21-52.
Pinto, Jesse E., 180 Broadway, New York 38, N. Y.	10-20-52	11-18-52	do	17 F. R. 9568, 10-21-52.
Yuen, Norman, 1470 Thomas Ave., San Francisco, Calif.	10-14-52	4-13-53	do	17 F. R. 9228, 10-17-52.

b. The following entries are deleted:

Name and address	Effective date of order	Expiration date of order	Export privileges affected	FEDERAL REGISTER citation
Kung Shin Co., 107-111 York Bldg., Chater Rd., Hong Kong.	1-28-52	10-28-52	General and validated licenses, all commodities, any destination; also exports to Canada.	15 F. R. 964, 2-1-52.
May, Maurice, Inc., 76 Beaver St., New York, N. Y.	1-28-52	10-28-52	do	15 F. R. 964, 2-1-52.
May, Maurice, Ltd., 20 Peck Seah St., Singapore.	1-28-52	10-28-52	do	15 F. R. 964, 2-1-52.
Ratner, A. E., 135 Front St., New York 5, N. Y.	6-20-52	10-20-52	do	17 F. R. 5738, 6-26-52.
Ratner, A. E., Chemical Co., 135 Front St., New York 5, N. Y.	6-20-52	10-20-52	do	17 F. R. 5738, 6-26-52.
Shu, Frank M., 76 Beaver St., New York, N. Y., and 20 Peck Seah St., Singapore.	1-28-52	10-28-52	do	17 F. R. 964, 2-1-52.
Sobers, Madeline, 76 Beaver St., New York, N. Y.	1-28-52	10-28-52	do	17 F. R. 964, 2-1-52.

This amendment shall become effective as of November 6, 1952.

(Sec. 3, 63 Stat. 7; 65 Stat. 43; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2023. E. O. 9630, Sept. 27, 1945, 10 F. R. 12245; 3 CFR 1945 Supp.; E. O. 9919, Jan. 3, 1948, 13 F. R. 59; 3 CFR, 1948 Supp.)

LORING K. MACY,
Director, Office of International Trade.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12115; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:55 a. m.]

[6th Gen. Rev. of Export Regs., Amdt. P. L. 15 [1]]

PART 399—POSITIVE LIST OF COMMODITIES AND RELATED MATTERS

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

Section 399.1 *Appendix A—Positive List of Commodities* is amended in the following particulars:

[1] This amendment was published in Current Export Bulletin No. 683, dated November 6, 1952.

[1] This amendment was published in Current Export Bulletin No. 683, dated November 6, 1952.

1. The following revisions are made in commodity descriptions. These revisions include changes in unit of quantity where indicated.

Dept. of Commerce Schedule B No.	Commodity	Unit	Processing code and related commodity group	GLV dollar value limits	Validated license required
105500	Paddy or rough rice, for seed [1]	Lb.	SEED	25	RO
105500	Paddy or rough rice, except for seed [1]	Lb.	CERL	25	RO
105710	Milled rice, containing more than 25 percent whole kernels (specify approximate percentage whole kernels).[1]	Lb.	CERL	25	RO
105750	Milled rice, containing not more than 25 percent whole kernels (specify approximate percentage whole kernels).[1]	Lb.	CERL	25	RO
	Pipe fittings not specially fabricated for particular machines or equipment (see § 399.2):				
618951	Steel pipe fittings, stainless or alloy (specify by name and grade of steel).[2]	Lb.	STEE	100	RO
618951	Steel pipe fittings, carbon (specify by name and grade of steel).[2]	Lb.	STEE	100	RO

[1] The above four revised entries are substituted for the four entries presently on the Positive List under Schedule B Nos. 105500, 105710, and 105750. The effect of this revision is to delete the reference to unit of weight in the commodity description and to change the unit of quantity from "Bag" to "Lb." The commodities included in the above four entries are subject to the dollar-limit (DL) restrictions (see § 374.2 of this subchapter).

[2] The above two entries are substituted for the entry presently on the Positive List under Schedule B No. 618951. The effect of this revision is to remove carbon steel pipe fittings from the commodities subject to the IC/DV procedure (see § 373.34 of this subchapter). The commodities included in the above two entries are subject to the dollar-limit (DL) restrictions (see § 374.2 of this subchapter) and to the evidence of availability requirements (see § 373.16 of this subchapter).

This part of the amendment shall become effective as of November 6, 1952.

2. The following revisions are made in commodity descriptions. These revisions include changes in GLV dollar-value limits and validated license control where indicated.

Dept. of Commerce Schedule B No.	Commodity	Unit	Processing code and related commodity group	GLV dollar value limits	Validated license required
	Pipe valves, except automatic control or regulating:				
	Iron or steel:				
774450★	Valves and cocks (regardless of pressure) with pressure parts wholly fabricated of, or lined with, any corrosion-resistant material as defined in the "General Notes to Appendix A" (specify whether bbellows seal, and indicate that pressure parts are corrosion-resistant).[1]	No.	GIEQ	25	RO
774450★	Valves designed for working pressures of 300 or more p. s. i. g.[3] (specify pressure, whether bellows seal, and indicate that pressure parts are not corrosion-resistant).[1]	No.	GIEQ	25	RO
	Brass, bronze, or other nonferrous metals:				
774465★	Valves and cocks (regardless of pressure) with pressure parts wholly fabricated of, or lined with, any corrosion-resistant materials as defined in the "General Notes to Appendix A" (specify whether bellows seal, and indicate that pressure parts are corrosion-resistant).[3]	No.	GIEQ	25	RO
774465★	Valves designed for working pressures of 300 or more p. s. i. g.[3] (specify pressure, whether bellows seal, and indicate that pressure parts are not corrosion-resistant).[3]	No.	GIEQ	25	RO
	Nonmetal valves:				
774480★	Nonmetal valves and cocks (specify material and whether bellows-seal).[4]	No.	GIEQ	25	RO
	Other industrial chemicals:				
839900	Selenium salts and compounds, including selenium dioxide.[5]	Lb.	SALT	1	RO

★The commodities described in this Positive List are excepted from the provisions of General In-Transit License GIT. (See § 371.9 (c) of this subchapter.)

[1] The above two entries are substituted for the two entries presently on the Positive List under Schedule B No. 774450. The effect of this revision is to increase the GLV dollar-value limits from none to $25 for the second proposed entry; and to require applicants to specify (a) whether the valves are bellows seal; (b) whether pressure parts are corrosion resistant; and (c) the working pressure of the valves included under the second proposed entry. The commodities included in both these Positive List entries are subject to the IC/DV procedure (see § 373.34 of this subchapter) and to the dollar-limit (DL) restrictions (see § 374.2 of this subchapter).

[3] All working pressures are based on tests with water at a temperature not exceeding 125° F.

[3] The above two entries are substituted for the two entries presently on the Positive List under Schedule B No. 774465. The effect of this revision is to increase the GLV dollar-value limits from none to $25 for the second proposed entry; and to require applicants to specify (a) whether the valves are bellows seal; (b) whether pressure parts are corrosion resistant; and (c) the working pressure of the valves included under the second proposed entry. The commodities included in both these Positive List entries are subject to the IC/DV procedure (see § 373.34 of this subchapter) and to the dollar-limit (DL) restrictions (see § 374.2 of this subchapter).

[4] The above entry is substituted for the two entries presently on the Positive List under Schedule B No. 774480. The effect of this revision is to require that applicants specify the material and whether bellows seal; and to increase the GLV dollar-value limits from none to $25 for valves designed for working pressures of 300 or more pounds per square inch. The commodities included in this Positive List entry are subject to the IC/DV procedure (see § 373.34 of this subchapter) and to the dollar-limit (DL) restrictions (see § 374.2 of this subchapter).

[5] The above revised entry is substituted for the thirty-second entry presently on the Positive List under Schedule B No. 839900, selenium dioxide. The effects of this amendment are (a) to change the GLV dollar-value limit from $10 to $1 for selenium dioxide; (b) to add the unit of quantity pound; and (c) to extend the Positive List coverage to include all selenium salts and compounds, subject to dollar-limit (DL) restrictions (see § 374.2 of this subchapter).

This part of the amendment shall become effective as of 12:01 a. m., November 13, 1952.

3. The letter "D" is inserted in the column headed "Commodity Lists" opposite the commodities listed below to indicate that they are subject to the evidence of availability requirements (see § 373.16 of this subchapter).

Dept. of Commerce Schedule B. No.	Commodity
547300	Carbon or graphite products (natural and artificial): Electrodes for furnace or electrolytic work (specify size).

This part of the amendment shall become effective as of December 6, 1952.

Shipments of any commodities removed from general license to Country Group R or Country Group O destinations, or whose GLV dollar-value limits are reduced, as a result of changes set forth in Part 2 of this amendment, which were on dock, on lighter, laden aboard an exporting carrier, or in transit to a port of exit pursuant to actual orders for export prior to 12:01 a. m., November 13, 1952, may be exported under the previous general license provisions up to and including December 6, 1952. Any such shipment not laden aboard the exporting carrier on or before December 6, 1952, requires a validated license for export.

(Sec. 3, 63 Stat. 7; 65 Stat. 43; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2023. E. O. 9630, Sept. 27, 1945, 10 F. R. 12245; 3 CFR 1945 Supp.; E. O. 9919, Jan. 3, 1948, 13 F. R. 59; 3 CFR 1948 Supp.)

LORING K. MACY,
Director,
Office of International Trade.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12116; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:56 a. m.]

TITLE 16—COMMERCIAL PRACTICES

Chapter I—Federal Trade Commission

[Docket 5647]

PART 3—DIGEST OF CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

U. S. PRINTING & NOVELTY CO., INC., ET AL.

Subpart—*Using or selling lottery devices:* § 3.2475 *Devices for lottery selling.* Selling or distributing in commerce, push cards, punch boards, or other lottery devices which are to be used, or which, due to their design, are suitable for use in the sale or distribution of merchandise to the public by means of a game of chance, gift enterprise, or lottery scheme; prohibited.

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 722; 15 U. S. C. 46. Interprets or applies sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 45) [Cease and desist order, U. S. Printing & Novelty Co., Inc., et al., New York, N. Y., Docket 5647, September 4, 1952]

In the Matter of U. S. Printing & Novelty Co., Inc., a Corporation, and Benjamin Blush, and Hyman Abramowitz, Individuals, Officers, and Directors of U. S. Printing & Novelty Co., Inc.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act, the Federal Trade Commission on April 1, 1949, issued and subsequently served its complaint in this proceeding upon the respondents U. S. Printing & Novelty Co., Inc., a corporation, and Benjamin Blush, Jack Blush, and Hyman Abramowitz, individuals, officers, and directors of said corporate respondent, charging them with the use of unfair acts and practices in commerce in violation of the provisions of said act. On April 27, 1949, respondents filed an answer to said complaint. Thereafter, on June 23, 1950, upon respondents' motion the hearing examiner of the Commission duly designated herein permitted respondents to withdraw the answer previously filed herein and to substitute therefor an answer admitting all the material allegations of fact and waiving the taking of testimony and other procedure, but reserving the right to appeal from any decision and order issued herein by the hearing examiner or the Commission. Said answer was filed upon the condition that no action would be taken in this proceeding until after the final determination by the Commission had been made in the matter of Superior Products, a corporation, et al., Docket No. 5561. Said matter having been terminated by the Commission's order to cease and desist issued January 29, 1952, the above-entitled proceeding regularly came on for final consideration by said hearing examiner upon the complaint and substitute answer; and the said hearing examiner, on February 15, 1952, filed his initial decision.

Within the time permitted by the Commission's rules of practice, counsel for respondents filed with the Commission an appeal from said initial decision and thereafter this proceeding regularly came on for final consideration by the Commission upon the record herein, including briefs in support of and in opposition to the appeal (respondents' application for oral argument of counsel before the Commission having been denied); and the Commission, having issued its order granting said appeal in part and denying it in part and being now fully advised in the premises, finds that this proceeding is in the interest of the public and makes this its findings as to the facts [1] and its conclusion drawn therefrom [1] and order, the same to be in lieu of the initial decision of the hearing examiner.

It is ordered, That respondent U. S. Printing & Novelty Co., Inc., a corporation, its officers, and respondents Benjamin Blush and Jack Blush, individually and as officers and directors of said corporate respondent, U. S. Printing & Novelty Co., Inc., and their respective representatives, agents and employees, directly or through any corporate or other device, do forthwith cease and desist from: Selling or distributing in commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the Federal Trade Commission Act, push cards, punchboards, or other lottery devices which are to be used, or which, due to their design, are suitable for use in the sale or distribution of merchandise to the public by means of a game of chance, gift enterprise or lottery scheme.

It is further ordered, That the respondents shall, within sixty (60) days after service upon them of this order, file with the Commission a report in writing setting forth in detail the manner and form in which they have complied with this order.

It is further ordered, That the complaint herein be, and it hereby is, dismissed as to respondent Hyman Abramowitz.

Issued: September 4, 1952.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] D. C. DANIEL, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 52-12107; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:52 a. m.]

[1] Filed as part of the original document.

TITLE 20—EMPLOYEES' BENEFITS

Chapter III—Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance, Social Security Administration, Federal Security Agency

[Reg. 4]

PART 404—FEDERAL OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE (1950——)

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

Regulations No. 4 (20 CFR, Cum. Supp., 404.1 et seq.) are amended as follows:

1. Section 404.202 (a) is amended to read as follows:

§ 404.202 *Method of determining primary insurance amount*—(a) *Individual attained age 22 after 1950 and has six quarters of coverage after 1950*—(1) *Prior to effective date of Social Security Act Amendments of 1952.* The primary insurance amount of an individual who attained or would have attained age 22 after 1950 and who has six quarters of coverage (see § 404.104) after 1950 shall be 50 per centum of his average monthly wage if such average monthly wage exceeds $49 but does not exceed $100. If the average monthly wage exceeds $100, his primary insurance amount shall be 50 per centum of $100, plus 15 per centum of the amount by which the average monthly wage exceeds $100 but does not exceed $300. Any primary insurance amount which is not a multiple of 10 cents shall be raised to the next higher multiple of 10 cents. If the individual's average monthly wage is less than $50, the primary insurance amount is that amount in column II of the following table, which is on the line on which appears the individual's average monthly wage in column I of such table:

I Average monthly wage:	II *Primary insurance amount*
$30 or less	$20
$31	21
$32	22
$33	23
$34	24
$35 to $49	25

(2) *Effect of Social Security Act Amendments of 1952.* The Social Security Act Amendments of 1952 change the benefit formula which appears in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph. Under this new formula, the primary insurance amount is 55 per centum of the individual's average monthly wage if such average monthly wage exceeds $47, but does not exceed $100. If the average monthly wage exceeds $100, his primary insurance amount is 55 per centum of $100 plus 15 per centum of the amount by which the average monthly wage exceeds $100 but does not exceed $300. Any primary insurance amount which is not a multiple of 10 cents shall be raised to the next higher multiple of 10 cents. If the individual's average monthly wage is less than $48, his primary insurance amount is as follows: for an average monthly wage of $34 or less, a primary insurance amount of $25; for an average monthly wage of $35 through $47, a primary insurance amount of $26. This formula is effective with respect to monthly benefits payable under section 202 of the act for months after August 1952 and with respect to lump sums payable under section 202 (i) of the act on the basis of deaths occurring after such month.

2. Section 404.203 is amended by deleting the paragraph immediately preceding the table appearing in such section and substituting the following paragraph:

§ 404.203 *Use of conversion table to determine primary insurance amount*—(a) *Prior to effective date of Social Security Act Amendments of 1952.* For the purpose of paragraphs (b) (2) and (c) of § 404.202, the primary insurance amount of an individual is the amount appearing in column II of the following table on the line on which in column I appears his primary insurance benefit as determined by § 404.204. The average monthly wage of any individual shall, for purposes of section 203 (a) of the act (see § 404.402) be the amount appearing in column III of the following table on the line on which in column I appears his primary insurance benefit.

3. Section 404.203 is further amended by adding the following paragraph immediately after the table appearing in such section:

(b) *Effect of Social Security Act Amendments of 1952.* The Social Security Act Amendments of 1952 provide a new conversion table to determine the primary insurance amount of an individual. This new table, which appears as

Appendix 1 to this subpart, is applied to monthly benefits payable under section 202 of the act for months after August 1952 and to lump sums payable under section 202 (i) of the act on the basis of deaths occurring after such month. Each primary insurance amount appearing in column II of this table is equal to the corresponding primary insurance amount under column Ia (both amounts being derived from the same range of primary insurance benefits appearing in column I) increased by 12½ per centum or $5, whichever is the larger, and further increased, if such amount is not then a multiple of $0.10, to the next higher multiple of $0.10. For purposes of computing the maximum amount of benefits payable under section 203 (a) of the act with respect to the wages and self-employment income of an individual whose primary insurance amount is determined from column II, the average monthly wage of such individual shall be the average monthly wage in column III on the same line as appears his primary insurance amount.

4. So much of § 404.204 as precedes paragraph (c) thereof is amended to read as follows:

§ 404.204 *Determination of primary insurance benefit for conversion table.* Except as provided in § 404.204a, for purposes of § 404.203 the primary insurance benefit of an individual shall be as follows:

(a) *Individual entitled to primary insurance benefit on August 1950.* If the individual was entitled to a primary insurance benefit (see § 403.301 of this chapter (Regulations 3)) for August 1950 his primary insurance benefit shall be the primary insurance benefit to which he was entitled for such month, except that if such individual is a World War II veteran (see § 404.1321) or he had rendered services for wages of $15 or more in August 1950, his primary insurance benefit shall be the larger of the following:

(1) The primary insurance benefit to which he was entitled for August 1950; or

(2) The primary insurance benefit to which he was entitled for August 1950 as recomputed under section 209 (q) of the act in effect prior to the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950 (§ 403.304 of this chapter (Regulations 3)), or in the case of a World War II veteran as recomputed to include wage credits allowable for World War II service under § 404.1305. Such recomputation is to be made as though application has been filed therefor on August 31, 1950.

The primary insurance benefit determined under the preceding provisions of this paragraph shall, for purposes of § 404.203 (b), be redetermined to include wages deemed paid to an individual by reason of his active military or naval service of the United States on or after July 25, 1947, provided such wages are otherwise creditable under the provisions of Subpart N of this part.

(b) *Individual died prior to September 1950.* The primary insurance benefit of an individual who died prior to September 1950 is his primary insurance benefit as computed under the act in effect prior to the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950 (see § 403.301 et seq. of this chapter (Regulations 3)), except that if the individual served in the active military or naval service of the United States after September 15, 1940, his primary insurance benefit shall be computed so as to include wage credits for such service, provided they are otherwise creditable under the provisions of Subpart N of this part, but only if it results in a primary insurance benefit higher than that obtained under section 210 of the act in effect prior to the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950.

5. Two new sections designated as §§ 404.204a and 404.204b are inserted immediately after § 404.204:

§ 404.204a *Special cases not requiring use of conversion table appearing in § 404.203 (b).* The provisions of §§ 404.203 (b) and 404.204 shall not apply where:

(a) A person was entitled (without the application of section 202 (j) (1) of the act) to a monthly benefit under section 202 for August 1952 (except under subsection (a) thereof); and

(b) Such person's entitlement to such benefit continued after August 1952; and

(c) The primary insurance amount of the individual on the basis of whose wages and self-employment income such benefit is payable was determined through the use of the conversion table appearing in § 404.203 (a). In such cases, the amount of such person's benefit for months after August 1952 shall be the amount for August 1952 (after applying the provisions of sections 203 (a) and 215 (g) of the act) increased by the larger of the following amounts: 12½ per centum of such amount, raised to the next higher multiple of $0.10 if it is not a multiple of $0.10, or an amount equal to the product of $5 and the fraction applied to the primary insurance amount in determining such benefit, raised to the next higher multiple of $0.10 if it is not a multiple of $0.10. The resulting amount shall be subject to the reductions required by § 404.402 and after application of the provisions of such section, it shall be raised to the next higher multiple of $0.10 if it is not a multiple of $0.10.

§ 404.204b *When the provisions of § 404.204a become inoperative.* The benefit amount of any person determined under § 404.204a will be redetermined in accordance with the provisions of § 404.203 (b) and § 404.204 where:

(a) Another person becomes entitled on the basis of the same wages and self-employment income to a benefit to which he was not entitled, on the basis of such wages and self-employment income for August 1952; or

(b) Another person, entitled for August 1952, to a benefit, on the basis of the same wages and self-employment income, is not entitled to such benefit on the basis of such wages and self-employment income; or

(c) The benefit amount payable to such person or another person entitled on the basis of the same wages and self-employment income is different from the benefit amount that would have been payable for August 1952 had the Social Security Act Amendments of 1952 been applicable in such month.

The redetermined benefit amount shall be payable for the first month after August 1952 in which the provisions of § 404.204a become inoperative.

6. Section 404.206 (d) is amended to read as follows:

§ 404.206 *Wages and self-employment income used in determining average monthly wage.* * * *

(d) All wages deemed paid to an individual by reason of his service in the active military or naval service of the United States after September 15, 1940, and prior to January 1, 1954, provided such wages are otherwise creditable under the provisions of Subpart N of this part.

7. Section 404.209 (a) is amended to read as follows:

§ 404.209 *Closing date.* * * *

(a) *Wage closing date.* An individual's "wage closing date" is the first day of the second quarter before the quarter in which such individual died or became entitled to old-age insurance benefits, whichever first occurred. In the case of an individual who, in 1952, became entitled (without the application of section 202 (j) (1) of the act) to old-age insurance benefits or died and whose primary insurance amount is computed under § 404.202 (a) or (b), his "wage closing date" shall, instead of the date specified in the preceding sentence, be the first day of the quarter of death or entitlement, whichever first occurred, but only if it yields a higher primary insurance amount.

8. So much of § 404.212 as precedes paragraph (a) thereof is amended to read as follows:

§ 404.212 *Recomputation of benefits of individual entitled to old-age insurance benefits.* An individual entitled to old-age insurance benefits may secure a recomputation of his primary insurance amount under either paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section.

9. The headnote of § 404.212 (b) is amended to read as follows:

(b) *Where requested after deductions from benefits or attainment of age 75.* * * *

10. Section 404.212 (b) (2) is amended to read as follows:

§ 404.212 *Recomputation of benefits for individual entitled to old-age insurance benefits.* * * *

(b) *Where requested after deductions from benefits or attainment of age 75.* * * *

(2) His benefits were subject to a deduction under section 203 (b) (1) and (2) of the act for at least 12 months (in a 36-month period) after his last computation of his primary insurance amount, except that this subparagraph

shall not apply if the individual was 75 years of age or over in the month in which he filed the application required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph and his old-age insurance benefit was, prior to the filing of such application, based upon a primary insurance amount computed under § 404.202 (c); and

11. Section 404.212 is amended by inserting the following paragraph, designated as (c), immediately after the example appearing in paragraph (b) thereof:

§ 404.212 *Recomputation of benefits for individual entitled to old-age insurance benefits.* * * *

(c) *Where requested to include self-employment income.* An individual who becomes entitled to an old-age insurance benefit in 1952, or in 1953 in a taxable year which began in 1952 (and without the application of section 202 (j) (1)) and who had self-employment income for a taxable year which ended within or with 1952 or which began in 1952 may have his old-age insurance benefit recomputed if he files an application therefor after the close of such taxable year. Such recomputation shall be made in the manner as is provided in §§ 404.202 to 404.210 (but without regard to section 215 (b) (4) (A) of the act; see § 404.206 (a)) for the computation of the primary insurance amount, except that, for purposes of § 404.209, such individual's self-employment income closing date shall be the day following the quarter with or within which such taxable year ended, and for purposes of § 404.206, the self-employment income for any subsequent taxable year shall not be taken into account. Such recomputation shall be effective for and after the first month in which such individual became entitled to old-age insurance benefits.

12. The headnote of § 404.213 (b) is amended to read as follows:

(b) *Recomputation to include railroad compensation or earnings after individual's entitlement.*

13. The headnote of § 404.213 (c) is amended to read as follows:

(c) *How recomputed, if recomputation based on earnings after individual's entitlement.* * * *

14. Section 404.213 is amended by inserting the following new paragraphs, designated as (f), (g), and (h), immediately after paragraph (e) thereof:

(f) *Recomputations to include self-employment income of individual who died in 1952 or in a taxable year beginning in 1952.* In the case of an individual who died in 1952 or died in 1953 in a taxable year which began in 1952 (but did not become entitled to old-age insurance benefits prior to 1952) and who had self-employment income for the taxable year which ended with his death, such individual's primary insurance amount may be recomputed if the person entitled to monthly benefits on the basis of his wages and self-employment income files application after the close of such taxable year. Such recomputation shall be made in the manner as provided in §§ 404.202 to 404.210 (but without regard to section 215 (b) (4) (A) of the act; see § 404.206 (a)) for the computation of the primary insurance amount except that, for purposes of § 404.209, such individual's self-employment income closing date shall be the day following the quarter with or within which such taxable year ended.

(g) *Recomputation to include self-employment income of individual entitled at death.* A survivor entitled to monthly benefits on the basis of the wages and self-employment income of an individual who, at the time of death, could have become entitled to a recomputation under § 404.212 (c) had he filed application therefor at such time may secure such recomputation upon the filing of an application. Such recomputation shall be made in the same manner as though such individual had filed the application at the time of death.

(h) *Payments under recomputation permitted by paragraphs (f) and (g).* A recomputation permitted by paragraphs (f) and (g) of this section shall be effective for and after the month in which the survivor became entitled to monthly benefits. No recomputation under such paragraphs will affect the amount of a lump-sum death payment (§ 404.343); nor shall it render erroneous any lump-sum death payment certified prior to the effective date of such recomputation.

15. The following material is added as an appendix to Subpart C:

APPENDIX I

For purposes of § 404.203 (b) the following table is applicable:

I	Ia	II	III
If the primary insurance benefit (as determined under § 404.204) is—	Under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950 the primary insurance amount was—	The primary insurance amount shall be—	And the average monthly wage for computing the maximum under sec. 203 (a) (see § 404.402 et seq.) shall be—
$10.00	$20.00	$25.00	$45.00
$10.01-$10.04	20.10	25.10	46.00
$10.05-$10.08	20.20	25.20	46.00
$10.09-$10.15	20.30	25.30	46.00
$10.16-$10.20	20.40	25.40	46.00
$10.21-$10.24	20.50	25.50	46.00
$10.25-$10.28	20.60	25.60	47.00
$10.29-$10.35	20.70	25.70	47.00
$10.36-$10.40	20.80	25.80	47.00
$10.41-$10.44	20.90	25.90	47.00
$10.45-$10.48	21.00	26.00	47.00
$10.49-$10.55	21.10	26.10	47.00
$10.56-$10.60	21.20	26.20	48.00
$10.61-$10.64	21.30	26.30	48.00
$10.65-$10.68	21.40	26.40	48.00
$10.69-$10.75	21.50	26.50	48.00
$10.76-$10.80	21.60	26.60	48.00
$10.81-$10.84	21.70	26.70	49.00
$10.85-$10.88	21.80	26.80	49.00
$10.89-$10.95	21.90	26.90	49.00
$10.96-$11.00	22.00	27.00	49.00
$11.01-$11.04	22.10	27.10	49.00
$11.05-$11.08	22.20	27.20	49.00
$11.09-$11.15	22.30	27.30	50.00
$11.16-$11.20	22.40	27.40	50.00
$11.21-$11.24	22.50	27.50	50.00
$11.25-$11.28	22.60	27.60	50.00
$11.29-$11.35	22.70	27.70	50.00
$11.36-$11.40	22.80	27.80	51.00
$11.41-$11.44	22.90	27.90	51.00
$11.45-$11.48	23.00	28.00	51.00
$11.49-$11.55	23.10	28.10	51.00
$11.56-$11.60	23.20	28.20	51.00
$11.61-$11.64	23.30	28.30	51.00
$11.65-$11.68	23.40	28.40	52.00
$11.69-$11.75	23.50	28.50	52.00
$11.76-$11.80	23.60	28.60	52.00
$11.81-$11.84	23.70	28.70	52.00
$11.85-$11.88	23.80	28.80	52.00
$11.89-$11.95	23.90	28.90	53.00
$11.96-$12.00	$24.00	$29.00	$53.00
$12.01-$12.04	24.10	29.10	53.00
$12.05-$12.08	24.20	29.20	53.00
$12.09-$12.15	24.30	29.30	53.00
$12.16-$12.20	24.40	29.40	53.00
$12.21-$12.24	24.50	29.50	54.00
$12.25-$12.28	24.60	29.60	54.00
$12.29-$12.35	24.70	29.70	54.00
$12.36-$12.40	24.80	29.80	54.00
$12.41-$12.44	24.90	29.90	54.00
$12.45-$12.48	25.00	30.00	55.00
$12.49-$12.55	25.10	30.10	55.00
$12.56-$12.60	25.20	30.20	55.00
$12.61-$12.64	25.30	30.30	55.00
$12.65-$12.68	25.40	30.40	55.00
$12.69-$12.75	25.50	30.50	55.00
$12.76-$12.80	25.60	30.60	56.00
$12.81-$12.84	25.70	30.70	56.00
$12.85-$12.88	25.80	30.80	56.00
$12.89-$12.95	25.90	30.90	56.00
$12.96-$13.00	26.00	31.00	56.00
$13.01-$13.04	26.10	31.10	57.00
$13.05-$13.08	26.20	31.20	57.00
$13.09-$13.15	26.30	31.30	57.00
$13.16-$13.20	26.40	31.40	57.00
$13.21-$13.24	26.50	31.50	57.00
$13.25-$13.28	26.60	31.60	57.00
$13.29-$13.35	26.70	31.70	58.00
$13.36-$13.40	26.80	31.80	58.00
$13.41-$13.44	26.90	31.90	58.00
$13.45-$13.48	27.00	32.00	58.00
$13.49-$13.55	27.10	32.10	58.00
$13.56-$13.60	27.20	32.20	59.00
$13.61-$13.64	27.30	32.30	59.00
$13.65-$13.68	27.40	32.40	59.00
$13.69-$13.75	27.50	32.50	59.00
$13.76-$13.80	27.60	32.60	59.00
$13.81-$13.84	27.70	32.70	59.00
$13.85-$13.88	27.80	32.80	60.00
$13.89-$13.95	27.90	32.90	60.00
$13.96-$14.00	28.00	33.00	60.00
$14.01-$14.04	28.10	33.10	60.00
$14.05-$14.08	28.20	33.20	60.00
$14.09-$14.15	28.30	33.30	61.00
$14.16-$14.20	28.40	33.40	61.00
$14.21-$14.24	28.50	33.50	61.00
$14.25-$14.28	28.60	33.60	61.00
$14.29-$14.35	28.70	33.70	61.00
$14.36-$14.40	28.80	33.80	61.00
$14.41-$14.44	28.90	33.90	62.00
$14.45-$14.48	29.00	34.00	62.00
$14.49-$14.55	29.10	34.10	62.00
$14.56-$14.60	29.20	34.20	62.00
$14.61-$14.64	29.30	34.30	62.00
$14.65-$14.68	29.40	34.40	63.00
$14.69-$14.75	29.50	34.50	63.00
$14.76-$14.80	29.60	34.60	63.00
$14.81-$14.84	29.70	34.70	63.00
$14.85-$14.88	29.80	34.80	63.00
$14.89-$14.95	29.90	34.90	63.00
$14.96-$15.00	30.00	35.00	64.00
$15.01-$15.04	30.10	35.10	64.00
$15.05-$15.12	30.20	35.20	64.00
$15.13-$15.17	30.30	35.30	64.00
$15.18-$15.24	30.40	35.40	64.00
$15.25-$15.28	30.50	35.50	65.00
$15.29-$15.36	30.60	35.60	65.00
$15.37-$15.41	30.70	35.70	65.00
$15.42-$15.48	30.80	35.80	65.00
$15.49-$15.52	30.90	35.90	65.00
$15.53-$15.60	31.00	36.00	65.00
$15.61-$15.64	31.10	36.10	66.00
$15.65-$15.68	31.20	36.20	66.00
$15.69-$15.76	31.30	36.30	66.00
$15.77-$15.80	31.40	36.40	66.00
$15.81-$15.88	31.50	36.50	66.00
$15.89-$15.92	31.60	36.60	67.00
$15.93-$16.00	31.70	36.70	67.00
$16.01-$16.04	31.80	36.80	67.00
$16.05-$16.13	31.90	36.90	67.00
$16.14-$16.20	32.00	37.00	67.00
$16.21-$16.24	32.10	37.10	67.00
$16.25-$16.32	32.20	37.20	68.00
$16.33-$16.40	32.30	37.30	68.00
$16.41-$16.44	32.40	37.40	68.00
$16.45-$16.52	32.50	37.50	68.00
$16.53-$16.60	32.60	37.60	68.00
$16.61-$16.66	32.70	37.70	69.00
$16.67-$16.72	32.80	37.80	69.00
$16.73-$16.80	32.90	37.90	69.00
$16.81-$16.84	33.00	38.00	69.00
$16.85-$16.93	33.10	38.10	69.00
$16.94-$17.00	33.20	38.20	69.00
$17.01-$17.08	33.30	38.30	70.00
$17.09-$17.16	33.40	38.40	70.00
$17.17-$17.23	33.50	38.50	70.00
$17.24-$17.32	33.60	38.60	70.00
$17.33-$17.36	33.70	38.70	70.00
$17.37-$17.44	33.80	38.80	71.00

I	Ia	II	III
If the primary insurance benefit (as determined under § 404.204) is—	Under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950 the primary insurance amount was—	The primary insurance amount shall be—	And the average monthly wage for computing the maximum under sec. 203 (a) (see § 404.402 et seq.) shall be—
$17.45-$17.54	$33.90	$38.90	$71.00
$17.55-$17.60	34.00	39.00	71.00
$17.61-$17.68	34.10	39.10	71.00
$17.69-$17.76	34.20	39.20	71.00
$17.77-$17.84	34.30	39.30	71.00
$17.85-$17.92	34.40	39.40	72.00
$17.93-$18.00	34.50	39.50	72.00
$18.01-$18.08	34.60	39.60	72.00
$18.09-$18.17	34.70	39.70	72.00
$18.18-$18.24	34.80	39.80	72.00
$18.25-$18.32	34.90	39.90	73.00
$18.33-$18.40	35.00	40.00	73.00
$18.41-$18.50	35.10	40.10	73.00
$18.51-$18.56	35.20	40.20	73.00
$18.57-$18.68	35.30	40.30	73.00
$18.69-$18.76	35.40	40.40	73.00
$18.77-$18.83	35.50	40.50	74.00
$18.84-$18.92	35.60	40.60	74.00
$18.93-$19.00	35.70	40.70	74.00
$19.01-$19.08	35.80	40.80	74.00
$19.09-$19.15	35.90	40.90	74.00
$19.16-$19.24	36.00	41.00	75.00
$19.25-$19.32	36.10	41.10	75.00
$19.33-$19.36	36.20	41.20	75.00
$19.37-$19.46	36.30	41.30	75.00
$19.47-$19.52	36.40	41.40	75.00
$19.53-$19.60	36.50	41.50	75.00
$19.61-$19.68	36.60	41.60	76.00
$19.69-$19.77	36.70	41.70	76.00
$19.78-$19.84	36.80	41.80	76.00
$19.85-$19.92	36.90	41.90	76.00
$19.93-$20.00	37.00	42.00	76.00
$20.01-$20.06	37.10	42.10	77.00
$20.07-$20.12	37.20	42.20	77.00
$20.13-$20.20	37.30	42.30	77.00
$20.21-$20.24	37.40	42.40	77.00
$20.25-$20.33	37.50	42.50	77.00
$20.34-$20.40	37.60	42.60	77.00
$20.41-$20.44	37.70	42.70	78.00
$20.45-$20.52	37.80	42.80	78.00
$20.53-$20.60	37.90	42.90	78.00
$20.61-$20.64	38.00	43.00	78.00
$20.65-$20.72	38.10	43.10	78.00
$20.73-$20.80	38.20	43.20	79.00
$20.81-$20.86	38.30	43.30	79.00
$20.87-$20.92	38.40	43.40	79.00
$20.93-$21.00	38.50	43.50	79.00
$21.01-$21.04	38.60	43.60	79.00
$21.05-$21.12	38.70	43.70	79.00
$21.13-$21.16	38.80	43.80	80.00
$21.17-$21.24	38.90	43.90	80.00
$21.25-$21.28	39.00	44.00	80.00
$21.29-$21.35	39.10	44.10	80.00
$21.36-$21.40	39.20	44.20	80.00
$21.41-$21.48	39.30	44.30	81.00
$21.49-$21.52	39.40	44.40	81.00
$21.53-$21.59	39.50	44.50	81.00
$21.60-$21.64	39.60	44.60	81.00
$21.65-$21.68	39.70	44.70	81.00
$21.69-$21.76	39.80	44.80	81.00
$21.77-$21.82	39.90	44.90	82.00
$21.83-$21.88	40.00	45.00	82.00
$21.89-$21.92	40.10	45.20	82.00
$21.93-$22.00	40.20	45.30	82.00
$22.01-$22.05	40.30	45.40	83.00
$22.06-$22.08	40.40	45.50	83.00
$22.09-$22.16	40.50	45.60	83.00
$22.17-$22.20	40.60	45.70	83.00
$22.21-$22.25	40.70	45.80	83.00
$22.26-$22.28	40.80	45.90	83.00
$22.29-$22.36	40.90	46.10	84.00
$22.37-$22.40	41.00	46.20	84.00
$22.41-$22.45	41.10	46.30	84.00
$22.46-$22.48	41.20	46.40	84.00
$22.49-$22.56	41.30	46.50	85.00
$22.57-$22.60	41.40	46.60	85.00
$22.61-$22.65	41.50	46.70	85.00
$22.66-$22.68	41.60	46.80	85.00
$22.69-$22.76	41.70	47.00	85.00
$22.77-$22.80	41.80	47.10	86.00
$22.81-$22.85	41.90	47.20	86.00
$22.86-$22.88	42.00	47.30	86.00
$22.89-$22.96	42.10	47.40	86.00
$22.97-$23.00	42.20	47.50	86.00
$23.01-$23.04	42.30	47.60	87.00
$23.05-$23.08	42.40	47.70	87.00
$23.09-$23.12	42.50	47.90	87.00
$23.13-$23.16	42.60	48.00	87.00
$23.17-$23.21	42.70	48.10	87.00
$23.22-$23.24	42.80	48.20	88.00
$23.25-$23.28	42.90	48.30	88.00
$23.29-$23.32	43.00	48.40	88.00
$23.33-$23.39	43.10	48.50	88.00
$23.40-$23.44	43.20	48.60	88.00
$23.45-$23.48	43.30	48.80	89.00
$23.49-$23.52	43.40	48.90	89.00
$23.53-$23.56	43.50	49.00	89.00
$23.57-$23.60	$43.60	$49.10	$89.00
$23.61-$23.64	43.70	49.20	89.00
$23.65-$23.68	43.80	49.30	90.00
$23.69-$23.74	43.90	49.40	90.00
$23.75-$23.76	44.00	49.50	90.00
$23.77-$23.80	44.10	49.70	90.00
$23.81-$23.88	44.20	49.80	91.00
$23.89-$23.91	44.30	49.90	91.00
$23.92-$23.96	44.40	50.00	91.00
$23.97-$24.00	44.50	50.10	91.00
$24.01-$24.04	44.60	50.20	91.00
$24.05-$24.10	44.70	50.30	91.00
$24.11-$24.16	44.80	50.40	92.00
$24.17-$24.20	44.90	50.60	92.00
$24.21-$24.24	45.00	50.70	92.00
$24.25-$24.30	45.10	50.80	92.00
$24.31-$24.36	45.20	50.90	93.00
$24.37-$24.40	45.30	51.00	93.00
$24.41-$24.44	45.40	51.10	93.00
$24.45-$24.50	45.50	51.20	93.00
$24.51-$24.56	45.60	51.30	93.00
$24.57-$24.60	45.70	51.50	94.00
$24.61-$24.64	45.80	51.60	94.00
$24.65-$24.70	45.90	51.70	94.00
$24.71-$24.76	46.00	51.80	94.00
$24.77-$24.80	46.10	51.90	94.00
$24.81-$24.84	46.20	52.00	95.00
$24.85-$24.90	46.30	52.10	95.00
$24.91-$24.96	46.40	52.20	95.00
$24.97-$25.00	46.50	52.40	95.00
$25.01-$25.04	46.60	52.50	95.00
$25.05-$25.11	46.70	52.60	96.00
$25.12-$25.16	46.80	52.70	96.00
$25.17-$25.20	46.90	52.80	96.00
$25.21-$25.28	47.00	52.90	96.00
$25.29-$25.33	47.10	53.00	96.00
$25.34-$25.40	47.20	53.10	97.00
$25.41-$25.44	47.30	53.30	97.00
$25.45-$25.48	47.40	53.40	97.00
$25.49-$25.55	47.50	53.50	97.00
$25.56-$25.60	47.60	53.60	97.00
$25.61-$25.64	47.70	53.70	98.00
$25.65-$25.72	47.80	53.80	98.00
$25.73-$25.78	47.90	53.90	98.00
$25.79-$25.84	48.00	54.00	98.00
$25.85-$25.88	48.10	54.20	99.00
$25.89-$25.92	48.20	54.30	99.00
$25.93-$26.00	48.30	54.40	99.00
$26.01-$26.04	48.40	54.50	99.00
$26.05-$26.12	48.50	54.60	99.00
$26.13-$26.16	48.60	54.70	99.00
$26.17-$26.23	48.70	54.80	100.00
$26.24-$26.28	48.80	54.90	100.00
$26.29-$26.36	48.90	55.10	101.00
$26.37-$26.40	49.00	55.20	101.00
$26.41-$26.47	49.10	55.30	102.00
$26.48-$26.52	49.20	55.40	103.00
$26.53-$26.60	49.30	55.50	103.00
$26.61-$26.64	49.40	55.60	104.00
$26.65-$26.70	49.50	55.70	105.00
$26.71-$26.76	49.60	55.80	105.00
$26.77-$26.80	49.70	56.00	107.00
$26.81-$26.88	49.80	56.10	107.00
$26.89-$26.94	49.90	56.20	108.00
$26.95-$27.00	50.00	56.30	109.00
$27.01-$27.04	50.10	56.40	109.00
$27.05-$27.12	50.20	56.50	110.00
$27.13-$27.20	50.30	56.60	111.00
$27.21-$27.24	50.40	56.70	111.00
$27.25-$27.32	50.50	56.90	113.00
$27.33-$27.40	50.60	57.00	113.00
$27.41-$27.46	50.70	57.10	114.00
$27.47-$27.52	50.80	57.20	115.00
$27.53-$27.60	50.90	57.30	115.00
$27.61-$27.64	51.00	57.40	116.00
$27.65-$27.73	51.10	57.50	117.00
$27.74-$27.80	51.20	57.60	117.00
$27.81-$27.84	51.30	57.80	119.00
$27.85-$27.92	51.40	57.90	119.00
$27.93-$28.00	51.50	58.00	120.00
$28.01-$28.08	51.60	58.10	121.00
$28.09-$28.16	51.70	58.20	121.00
$28.17-$28.24	51.80	58.30	122.00
$28.25-$28.31	51.90	58.40	123.00
$28.32-$28.36	52.00	58.50	123.00
$28.37-$28.44	52.10	58.70	125.00
$28.45-$28.52	52.20	58.80	125.00
$28.53-$28.61	52.30	58.90	126.00
$28.62-$28.68	52.40	59.00	127.00
$28.69-$28.76	52.50	59.10	127.00
$28.77-$28.84	52.60	59.20	128.00
$28.85-$28.92	52.70	59.30	129.00
$28.93-$29.00	52.80	59.40	129.00
$29.01-$29.08	52.90	59.60	131.00
$29.09-$29.16	53.00	59.70	131.00
$29.17-$29.25	53.10	59.80	132.00
$29.26-$29.32	53.20	59.90	133.00
$29.33-$29.40	$53.30	$60.00	$133.00
$29.41-$29.48	53.40	60.10	134.00
$29.49-$29.58	53.50	60.20	135.00
$29.59-$29.68	53.60	60.30	135.00
$29.69-$29.76	53.70	60.50	137.00
$29.77-$29.84	53.80	60.60	137.00
$29.85-$29.92	53.90	60.70	138.00
$29.93-$30.00	54.00	60.80	139.00
$30.01-$30.08	54.10	60.90	139.00
$30.09-$30.16	54.20	61.00	140.00
$30.17-$30.27	54.30	61.10	141.00
$30.28-$30.36	54.40	61.20	141.00
$30.37-$30.44	54.50	61.40	143.00
$30.45-$30.52	54.60	61.50	143.00
$30.53-$30.64	54.70	61.60	144.00
$30.65-$30.72	54.80	61.70	145.00
$30.73-$30.80	54.90	61.80	145.00
$30.81-$30.92	55.00	61.90	146.00
$30.93-$31.00	55.10	62.00	147.00
$31.01-$31.08	55.20	62.10	147.00
$31.09-$31.16	55.30	62.30	149.00
$31.17-$31.28	55.40	62.40	149.00
$31.29-$31.36	55.50	62.50	150.00
$31.37-$31.44	55.60	62.60	151.00
$31.45-$31.52	55.70	62.70	151.00
$31.53-$31.64	55.80	62.80	152.00
$31.65-$31.73	55.90	62.90	153.00
$31.74-$31.80	56.00	63.00	153.00
$31.81-$31.92	56.10	63.20	155.00
$31.93-$32.00	56.20	63.30	155.00
$32.01-$32.10	56.30	63.40	156.00
$32.11-$32.20	56.40	63.50	157.00
$32.21-$32.28	56.50	63.60	157.00
$32.29-$32.40	56.60	63.70	158.00
$32.41-$32.50	56.70	63.80	159.00
$32.51-$32.60	56.80	63.90	159.00
$32.61-$32.68	56.90	64.10	161.00
$32.69-$32.80	57.00	64.20	161.00
$32.81-$32.90	57.10	64.30	162.00
$32.91-$33.00	57.20	64.40	163.00
$33.01-$33.08	57.30	64.50	163.00
$33.09-$33.20	57.40	64.60	164.00
$33.21-$33.30	57.50	64.70	165.00
$33.31-$33.40	57.60	64.80	165.00
$33.41-$33.48	57.70	65.00	167.00
$33.49-$33.60	57.80	65.10	167.00
$33.61-$33.70	57.90	65.20	168.00
$33.71-$33.80	58.00	65.30	169.00
$33.81-$33.88	58.10	65.40	169.00
$33.89-$34.00	58.20	65.50	170.00
$34.01-$34.10	58.30	65.60	171.00
$34.11-$34.20	58.40	65.70	171.00
$34.21-$34.28	58.50	65.90	173.00
$34.29-$34.40	58.60	66.00	173.00
$34.41-$34.50	58.70	66.10	174.00
$34.51-$34.60	58.80	66.20	175.00
$34.61-$34.68	58.90	66.30	175.00
$34.69-$34.80	59.00	66.40	176.00
$34.81-$34.90	59.10	66.50	177.00
$34.91-$35.00	59.20	66.60	177.00
$35.01-$35.08	59.30	66.80	179.00
$35.09-$35.20	59.40	66.90	179.00
$35.21-$35.30	59.50	67.00	180.00
$35.31-$35.40	59.60	67.10	181.00
$35.41-$35.48	59.70	67.20	181.00
$35.49-$35.60	59.80	67.30	182.00
$35.61-$35.70	59.90	67.40	183.00
$35.71-$35.80	60.00	67.50	183.00
$35.81-$35.88	60.10	67.70	185.00
$35.89-$36.00	60.20	67.80	185.00
$36.01-$36.10	60.30	67.90	186.00
$36.11-$36.20	60.40	68.00	187.00
$36.21-$36.28	60.50	68.10	187.00
$36.29-$36.40	60.60	68.20	188.00
$36.41-$36.50	60.70	68.30	189.00
$36.51-$36.60	60.80	68.40	189.00
$36.61-$36.68	60.90	68.60	191.00
$36.69-$36.80	61.00	68.70	191.00
$36.81-$36.90	61.10	68.80	192.00
$36.91-$37.00	61.20	68.90	193.00
$37.01-$37.08	61.30	69.00	193.00
$37.09-$37.20	61.40	69.10	194.00
$37.21-$37.30	61.50	69.20	195.00
$37.31-$37.40	61.60	69.30	195.00
$37.41-$37.48	61.70	69.50	197.00
$37.49-$37.60	61.80	69.60	197.00
$37.61-$37.70	61.90	69.70	198.00
$37.71-$37.80	62.00	69.80	199.00
$37.81-$37.88	62.10	69.90	199.00
$37.89-$38.00	62.20	70.00	200.00
$38.01-$38.11	62.30	70.10	201.00
$38.12-$38.20	62.40	70.20	201.00
$38.21-$38.32	62.50	70.40	203.00
$38.33-$38.44	62.60	70.50	203.00
$38.45-$38.56	62.70	70.60	204.00
$38.57-$38.68	62.80	70.70	205.00
$38.69-$38.76	62.90	70.80	205.00

I	Ia	II	III
If the primary insurance benefit (as determined under § 404.204) is—	Under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950 the primary insurance amount was—	The primary insurance amount shall be—	And the average monthly wage for computing the maximum under sec. 203 (a) (see § 404.402 et seq.) shall be—
$38.77-$38.88	$63.00	$70.90	$206.00
$38.89-$39.00	63.10	71.00	207.00
$39.01-$39.12	63.20	71.10	207.00
$39.13-$39.20	63.30	71.30	209.00
$39.21-$39.32	63.40	71.40	209.00
$39.33-$39.44	63.50	71.50	210.00
$39.45-$39.56	63.60	71.60	211.00
$39.57-$39.68	63.70	71.70	211.00
$39.69-$39.76	63.80	71.80	212.00
$39.77-$39.89	63.90	71.90	213.00
$39.90-$40.00	64.00	72.00	213.00
$40.01-$40.12	64.10	72.20	215.00
$40.13-$40.20	64.20	72.30	215.00
$40.21-$40.33	64.30	72.40	216.00
$40.34-$40.44	64.40	72.50	217.00
$40.45-$40.56	64.50	72.60	217.00
$40.57-$40.68	64.60	72.70	218.00
$40.69-$40.78	64.70	72.80	219.00
$40.79-$40.88	64.80	72.90	219.00
$40.89-$41.00	64.90	73.10	221.00
$41.01-$41.12	65.00	73.20	221.00
$41.13-$41.22	65.10	73.30	222.00
$41.23-$41.32	65.20	73.40	223.00
$41.33-$41.44	65.30	73.50	223.00
$41.45-$41.56	65.40	73.60	224.00
$41.57-$41.67	65.50	73.70	225.00
$41.68-$41.76	65.60	73.80	225.00
$41.77-$41.88	65.70	74.00	227.00
$41.89-$42.00	65.80	74.10	227.00
$42.01-$42.11	65.90	74.20	228.00
$42.12-$42.20	66.00	74.30	229.00
$42.21-$42.32	66.10	74.40	229.00
$42.33-$42.44	66.20	74.50	230.00
$42.45-$42.56	66.30	74.60	231.00
$42.57-$42.68	66.40	74.70	231.00
$42.69-$42.76	66.50	74.90	233.00
$42.77-$42.88	66.60	75.00	233.00
$42.89-$43.00	66.70	75.10	234.00
$43.01-$43.12	66.80	75.20	235.00
$43.13-$43.20	66.90	75.30	235.00
$43.21-$43.32	67.00	75.40	236.00
$43.33-$43.44	67.10	75.50	237.00
$43.45-$43.56	67.20	75.60	237.00
$43.57-$43.68	67.30	75.80	239.00
$43.69-$43.76	67.40	75.90	239.00
$43.77-$43.89	67.50	76.00	240.00
$43.90-$44.00	67.60	76.10	241.00
$44.01-$44.12	67.70	76.20	241.00
$44.13-$44.20	67.80	76.30	242.00
$44.21-$44.33	67.90	76.40	243.00
$44.34-$44.44	68.00	76.50	243.00
$44.45-$44.56	68.10	76.70	245.00
$44.57-$44.68	68.20	76.80	245.00
$44.69-$44.78	68.30	76.90	246.00
$44.79-$44.88	68.40	77.00	247.00
$44.89-$45.60	68.50	77.10	250.00

16. Section 404.402 is amended to read as follows:

§ 404.402 *When reductions are required.* A reduction in the amount of benefits is required when there are two or more benefits for a month based upon the wages and self-employment income of an insured individual, and when the total amount of such benefits for such month, calculated under section 202 (a) through (h) of the act, is more than $40, or $45 for months after August 1952, and exceeds one of the following amounts:

(a) $150, or $168.75 for months after August 1952; or

(b) 80 per centum of such individual's average monthly wage; or

(c) If any of such benefits are payable to a child who would, but for the provision in section 202 (k) (2) (A) of the act (see § 404.334), be entitled to benefits payable on the basis of the wages and self-employment income of one or more other insured individuals, 80 per centum of the sum of the average monthly wages of all such insured individuals.

17. Section 404.403 is amended to read as follows:

§ 404.403 *How reductions are made—*(a) *Applicability of provisions of § 404.402.* If, by reason of § 404.402, a reduction in the amount of benefits is required, each of such benefits (except an old-age insurance benefit) must be proportionately reduced so that the total of the benefits will be the amount stated in paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of such § 404.402, whichever is the least, except that if the conditions of paragraph (c) exist, the limitation specified in paragraph (b) shall not apply. In no case will the total amount of benefits for any month be reduced to an amount less than $40, or $45 for months after August 1952.

Example. E, mother of X, Y, Z, died a fully and currently insured individual with an average monthly wage of $80 and a primary insurance amount of $40. Each child's benefit, after adjustment for the maximum, is $21.40. Later A, father of X, Y, Z, died with an average monthly wage of $100 and a primary insurance amount of $50. X filed an application for child's benefits on A's account. Y and Z thereby became automatically entitled on that account. On A's account, each child is entitled to $29.20, or a total of $87.60. The maximum payable is $150 or 80 percent of the sum of E's average monthly wage and A's average monthly wage, whichever is the lesser. 80 percent of the combined average monthly wage is $144. Since the total benefits payable to the children are less than $144, their individual benefits need not be reduced.

(b) *Circumstances under which provisions of § 404.402 are inapplicable.* The provisions of § 404.402 will not apply where:

(1) An individual was entitled (without the application of section 202 (j) (1) of the act) to an old-age insurance benefit under section 202 (a) of the act for August 1952; and

(2) Two or more other persons were entitled (without the application of section 202 (j) (1) of the act) to monthly benefits under section 202 on the basis of the wages and self-employment income of the individual referred to in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, and

(3) The total of the benfits to which all persons are entitled on the wages and self-employment income of the individual referred to in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph for any month subsequent to August 1952 for which such individual is entitled to such old-age insurance benefit would, because of the increase in benefits resulting from the Social Security Act Amendments of 1952 and the application of the maximum provisions appearing in § 404.402, be reduced to an amount lower than the total of such benefits to which such persons were entitled for August 1952. In such a case, the total benefits payable for such subsequent month will not be reduced below the total benefits payable for August 1952 after application of the provisions of § 404.402 plus the amount by which the old-age insurance benefit was increased in such subsequent month by the operation of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1952.

18. Section 404.408 is amended to read as follows:

§ 404.408 *Deductions imposed because individual works.* If an individual under the age of 75 renders services for wages of more than $50 in any month prior to September 1952, or $75 in any month after August 1952 for which he is entitled to a benefit or if such individual is charged, in accordance with the provisions of § 404.414, with net earnings from self-employment of more than $50 for any month or $75 for any month, as the case may be, deductions are made:

(a) From any benefit or benefits which are payable to him. The amount to be deducted is equal to the benefit or total of benefits payable to him for the month in which he rendered the services for wages of more than $50 or $75, whichever is applicable, or for which he was charged with net earnings from self-employment of more than $50 or $75, whichever is applicable.

(b) From any wife's, child's, or husband's insurance benefits which are payable to his wife, child, or husband with respect to such individual's wages and self-employment income. The amount to be deducted is equal to such wife's, child's, or husband's insurance benefit for the month in which such individual rendered services for wages of more than $50 or $75, whichever is applicable, or for which he was charged with net earnings from self-employment of more than $50 or $75, whichever is applicable.

For the purposes of determining whether an individual has rendered services for "wages" or more than $50 or $75, whichever is applicable, the provisions of section 209 of the act which for other purposes limits the meaning of wages in a calendar year prior to 1951 to $3,000 or in a calendar year after 1950 to $3,600, do not apply.

19. Section 404.414 is amended to read as follows:

§ 404.414 *Charging net earnings from self-employment—*(a) *For taxable years ending prior to September 1952.* The following rules will apply in determining the amount of an individual's net earnings from self-employment that are to be charged to a particular month for purposes of deductions (§ 404.408) with respect to taxable years ending prior to September 1952:

(1) If the individual's net earnings from self-employment for his taxable year are not more than $50 times the number of months in such taxable year, each month in such year shall be charged with $50 or less; or

(2) If such net earnings exceed that amount, each month of such year is first charged with $50. The first $50 of the excess (or the whole of the excess if it is less than $50) is charged to the latest month of the taxable year. The next $50 of the excess, if any (or the whole of the excess if it be less than $50) is charged to the next preceding month and so on until all of the excess is charged or every month to which a portion of the excess is chargeable has been charged with a part of such excess.

(b) *For taxable years ending after August 1952.* The rules for charging net

earnings from self-employment appearing in paragraph (a) of this section shall apply with respect to taxable years ending after August 1952, except that such charging shall be on the basis of $75 per month rather than $50 per month.

20. Section 404.415 is amended to read as follows:

§ 404.415 *Months to which net earnings from self-employment cannot be charged.* Notwithstanding the provisions of § 404.414, net earnings from self-employment in excess of $50 times the number of months of the taxable year, if such taxable year ended prior to September 1952, or $75 times the number of months of the taxable year if such taxable year ended after August 1952, shall not be charged to any month:

(a) In which such individual was not entitled to a benefit;

(b) In which the individual performed services for "wages" for which he suffered a deduction under § 404.408;

(c) In which the individual is a wife, widow, or a former wife divorced who suffers a deduction because of the occurrence of an event specified in § 404.409;

(d) In which the individual was 75 years of age or over; or

(e) In which the individual did not engage in self-employment.

A person shall be deemed to have engaged in self-employment in any month if in such month he renders substantial services in operating a trade or business as owner or partner even though there may be no net earnings attributable to his services for such month.

21. Section 404.423 is amended to read as follows:

§ 404.423 *Reports to the Administration of net earnings from self-employment.* Section 203 (g) of the act imposes upon an individual entitled to any monthly benefit under section 202 of the act during a taxable year (or the individual in receipt of such benefits on his behalf) the obligation to report to the Administration the amount of his net earnings from self-employment for any such taxable year when such net earnings exceed the product of $50 or $75, whichever is applicable (see § 404.414), times the number of months in such year provided that the individual so entitled had not attained age 75 in or prior to the first month of such year. The report for such taxable year must be filed with the Social Security Administration on or before the 15th day of the third month following the close of such year. The filing of an income tax return with respect to such individual's self-employment income is not such a report. The report to the Administration shall be made on such forms and in accordance with such instructions (printed thereon or attached thereto) as are prescribed by the Administration. The prescribed form may be obtained from any office of the Bureau.

22. Section 404.1001 is amended by adding after paragraph (u) thereof the following new paragraph, designated as (v):

§ 404.1001 *General definitions and use of terms.* * * *

(v) "Social Security Act Amendments of 1952" means the act approved July 18, 1952 (66 Stat. 767).

23. The title to Subpart N is deleted and the following title and centerhead are substituted therefor: "Subpart N—Benefits in Case of Veterans; World War II Veterans".

24. Section 404.1306 (b) is amended to read as follows:

§ 404.1306 *Limitations on creditability of war-service wages.* * * *

(b) If any part of the World War II active service of such veteran has been credited toward another "Federal benefit" (see § 404.1307); except that, in cases in which applications for benefits under section 202 of the act are filed after August 1952, the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply if it would reduce by $0.50 or less the primary insurance amount of the World War II veteran on whose wages and self-employment income the monthly benefit or lump-sum death payment is based.

25. The following material is added to Subpart N immediately after § 404.1324:

VETERANS OF SERVICE AFTER WORLD WAR II

NOTE: §§ 404.1350 to 404.1361 interpret or apply sec. 217 (e), 66 Stat. 773; 42 U. S. C. 417 (e).

§ 404.1350 *General effect of section 217 (e).* Section 217 (e), added to the act by the Social Security Act Amendments of 1952, gives wage credits to certain individuals who served in the armed forces after World War II.

§ 404.1351 *Effect of section 217 (e) of the act.* Any veteran who served in the active military or naval service of the United States on or after July 25, 1947, and prior to January 1, 1954, will be deemed to have been paid wages (in addition to the wages, if any, actually paid to him) of $160 for each month during any part of which he rendered such service. Such wages will be credited to the account of such veteran for the purposes of determining entitlement to and the amount of any monthly benefit or lump-sum death payment payable under section 202 of the act on the basis of the wages and self-employment income of such veteran. Such crediting is subject to the limitations of the succeeding sections of this part.

§ 404.1352 *Limitation on creditability of wages granted by § 404.1351.* Wages granted by § 404.1351 shall not be credited to the account of a veteran:

(a) If a larger monthly benefit or lump-sum death payment would be payable without the crediting of such wages; or

(b) If any part of the active service during the period referred to in § 404.1351 has been credited toward another "Federal benefit" (see § 404.1353) except that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply if its application would reduce by $0.50 or less the primary insurance amount of the veteran on whose wages and self-employment income the monthly benefit or lump-sum death payment is based; or

(c) For the month of July 1947, if such veteran's account is credited with war-service wages under § 404.1305 for that month.

§ 404.1353 *Meaning of "Federal benefit."* For the purposes of § 404.1352 and §§ 404.1354 to 404.1356, inclusive, a "Federal benefit" means any benefit (other than a lump-sum payment which is not a commutation of or substitute for periodic payments) under the civil service, railroad retirement, military or other Federal program which provides for retirement on account of age, length of service, or disability, or for survivors insurance, where the amount of such benefit is based, in whole or in part, upon active military or naval service during the period beginning with July 25, 1947, and ending prior to January 1, 1954, and such benefit is determined by any agency or wholly owned instrumentality of the United States (other than the Veterans Administration) to be payable by it under any other law of the United States or under a system established by such agency or instrumentality.

§ 404.1354 *Determination and certification of payments based on wages granted under § 404.1351.* Where the limitation on creditability of wages granted under § 404.1351 (see § 404.1352 (b)) is not applicable, the rights of an individual applying for payment of benefits or a lump sum on the basis of the wages and self-employment income of a veteran shall be determined on the basis of the provisions of § 404.1351, and certification of payment may be made pursuant to such determination, subject, however, to the effect of the receipt of notice by the Administrator from another department, agency or wholly owned instrumentality of the United States that a "Federal benefit" (see § 404.1353) has been determined by it to be payable (§ 404.1355).

§ 404.1355 *Effect of notice of determination that a "Federal benefit" is payable.* If the Administrator has been notified by a department, agency, or wholly owned instrumentality of the United States that a "Federal benefit" (see § 404.1353) has been determined by it to be payable (even though later terminated) to anyone (including dependents or survivors) on the basis of the active service during the period beginning with July 25, 1947, and ending prior to January 1, 1954, of a veteran, any benefits or a lump sum payable under title II with respect to the wages and self-employment income of such veteran shall be determined without regard to the provisions in § 404.1351 for the crediting of wages granted under such section. If, prior to the receipt of such notification, the Administrator has made a determination and pursuant to such determination has certified a benefit for payment to the veteran, his dependents or survivors, or has certified for payment a lump-sum death payment, as provided by § 404.1354, the Administrator, upon the receipt of such notification, shall certify no further benefits for payment or shall recompute the amount of any further benefits as

may otherwise be payable under title II, and shall also determine the existence and amount of any erroneous payment (see § 404.1356).

§ 404.1356 *Overpayment in connection with existence of "Federal benefit."* Any payment certified to an individual in accordance with § 404.1354 shall, upon receipt of notification by the Administrator that a "Federal benefit" is determined to be payable, constitute an overpayment (see Subpart F of this part) to the extent that such payment was based upon the inclusion of wages deemed paid pursuant to the provisions of § 404.1351. Thereupon, such overpayment shall be subject to the provisions of Subpart F of this part.

§ 404.1357 *Filing proof of support.* In the case of a veteran who died prior to September 1952, the 2-year period for filing proof of support as required of a parent or a widower under Subpart D of the regulations in this part shall be deemed to have been met if such proof is filed prior to September 1954.

§ 404.1358 *Supporting evidence as to right to receive benefits and lump sums.* The requirements for supporting evidence as applied to cases involving World War II veterans (see § 404.1320) shall be applicable to veterans specified in § 404.1351.

§ 404.1359 *Definition of the term "veteran"*—(a) *Included individuals.* The term "veteran," as used in §§ 404.1351 to 404.1358, inclusive, and §§ 404.1360 to 404.1362, inclusive, includes any individual who was in the active service of any of the armed forces of the United States, including the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard or any of the components thereof on or after July 25, 1947, and prior to January 1, 1954, and including also any member of the commissioned corps of the United States Public Health Service in the active service of the Public Health Service on or after July 25, 1947, and prior to July 4, 1952, and who, if discharged or released from such active service, was so separated under conditions other than dishonorable (see § 404.1361) after service of at least 90 days or by reason of a disability or injury incurred or aggravated in service in line of duty.

(b) *Excluded individuals.* The term "veteran," as used in §§ 404.1351 to 404.1358, inclusive, and §§ 404.1360 to 404.1362, inclusive, does not include, among others, any individual who died in the active service if his death was inflicted as a punishment for a military or naval offense, other than by an enemy of the United States. Neither does it include a member of any of the units designated in the second sentence of § 404.1321 (b) insofar as such units were in existence during the period beginning with July 25, 1947, and ending prior to January 1, 1954.

§ 404.1360 *Active service of 90 days; defined.* Active service of 90 days means one or more periods totalling at least 90 days (whether or not consecutive) which are served in the period beginning with July 25, 1947, and ending prior to January 1, 1954. Where 90 days were not served wholly within such period, but such service began prior to July 25, 1947, and concluded on or after that date or began prior to January 1, 1954, and concluded on or after that date, the requirement of active service of 90 days is met only if such service of 90 days was continuous. Active service of 90 days is not necessary in the case of a veteran who was in the active service during the period referred to in the preceding sentence and who was separated therefrom by reason of a disability or injury incurred or aggravated in service in line of duty.

§ 404.1361 *Conditions other than dishonorable; defined.* This term shall have the same meaning as given to it by the provisions of § 404.1323.

§ 404.1362 *Effective date of preceding provisions.* The provisions in §§ 404.1350 to 404.1361, inclusive (except § 404.1357) shall be effective only with respect to monthly benefits under section 202 of the act for months after August 1952 and lump-sum death payments in cases of deaths occurring after August 1952. In cases where entitlement to monthly benefits under section 202 of the act on the basis of the wages and self-employment income of a veteran, as defined in § 404.1359, existed for August 1952, then the provisions of §§ 404.1350 to 404.1361, inclusive (except § 404.1357) apply only if such veteran or any other individual entitled to benefits on the basis of such veteran's wages and self-employment income files an application to include in the wage record of the veteran the wages granted by § 404.1351. Where such an application is filed, the provisions of such preceding sections shall apply to such benefits for the months after whichever of the following is the later: August 1952 or the seventh month before the month in which such application was filed. With respect to § 404.1357, such section is effective as of the date the Social Security Act Amendments of 1952 were enacted (July 18, 1952).

26. Section 404.1404 is amended to read as follows:

§ 404.1404 *Compensation to be treated as wages.* Where eligibility does not exist to an annuity under section 5 of the Railroad Retirement Act or a lump sum under section 5 (f) (1) of that act, section 205 (o) of the act requires that compensation (as defined in the Railroad Retirement Act) shall be treated as wages (see § 404.1017), except that where war-service wages for any month are credited to the wage record of a World War II veteran (see § 404.1321 (a)) under § 404.1305 or where wages are credited to a veteran, as defined in § 404.1359, under § 404.1351, compensation shall not be treated as wages to the extent that compensation is attributable as having been paid during such month on account of military service creditable under section 4 of the Railroad Retirement Act.

27. Section 404.322 (g) is amended to read as follows:

§ 404.322 *Widower's insurance benefits: conditions of entitlement.* * * *

(g) (Except as provided in § 404.1357), filed proof of such support within two years after the date of her death or the month in which she became entitled to old-age insurance benefits (whichever is appropriate); and

28. Section 404.328 (c) is amended to read as follows:

§ 404.328 *Parent's insurance benefits: conditions of entitlement.* * * *

(c) Was receiving at least one-half of his support (see § 404.332) from such individual at the time of such individual's death and (except as provided in §§ 404.1319 and 404.1357) has filed proof of such support within two years after the date of such death; and

(Sec. 205, 53 Stat. 1368, as amended, sec. 1102, 49 Stat. 647, as amended; 42 U. S. C. 405, 1302. Interprets and applies Pub. Law 590, 82d Cong.)

[SEAL] W. L. MITCHELL,
Acting Commissioner for Social Security.

Approved: November 3, 1952.

JOHN L. THURSTON,
Acting Federal Security Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 52-11992; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

TITLE 32—NATIONAL DEFENSE

Chapter V—Department of the Army

Subchapter A—Aid of Civil Authorities and Public Relations

PART 506—USE OF MILITARY TELEGRAPH LINES

REVOCATION OF PART

Part 506, including §§ 506.1 through 506.4, is hereby revoked.

[AR 105-20, Feb. 12, 1951] (R. S. 161; 5 U. S. C. 22)

[SEAL] WM. E. BERGIN,
Major General, U. S. Army, The Adjutant General.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12081; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:51 a. m.]

Subchapter E—Organized Reserves

PART 561—OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS

APPOINTMENT IN ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE SECTIONS

In § 561.18, paragraphs (b) (1) and (2), (c) (1) and (2), and (d) (1) and (2) are amended as follows:

§ 561.18 *Appointment in Army Medical Service sections.* * * *

(b) *Medical Corps.* (1) For appointment in the Medical Corps section, applicants must meet the following requirements:

* * * * *

(2) In addition to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, applicants must meet the following medical professional experience requirement:

(i) Appointment of qualified applicants below the grade of colonel will be in grades determined solely by the num-

ber of years of medical professional experience acquired subsequent to applicant's graduation from medical school as follows:

Grade	Professional experience (years)
First lieutenant	Less than 4 years.
Captain	4 years or more but less than 11 years.
Major	11 years or more but less than 18 years.
Lieutenant colonel	18 years or more.

(ii) Applicants for the grade of colonel will be required to have a minimum of 25 years' medical professional experience following graduation from medical school, in addition to which applicants must show indication of having achieved such unequivocal prominence as to make them authorities in their particular field. Examples are outstanding contributors to scientific research and to the development of the specialty under consideration. Also applicants ordinarily must have been certified by one of the American specialty boards in specialties for which such boards are constituted.

* * * * *

(c) *Dental Corps.* (1) For appointment in the Dental Corps section, applicants must meet the following requirements:

* * * * *

(2) In addition to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, applicants must meet the following dental professional experience requirement:

(i) Appointment of qualified applicants below the grade of colonel will be in grades determined solely by the number of years of dental professional experience acquired subsequent to applicant's graduation from an approved dental school as follows:

Grade	Professional experience (years)
First lieutenant	Less than 4 years.
Captain	4 years or more but less than 11 years.
Major	11 years or more but less than 18 years.
Lieutenant colonel	18 years or more.

(ii) Applicants for the grade of colonel will be required to have a minimum of 25 years' dental professional experience following graduation from an approved dental school, in addition to which applicants must show indication of having achieved such unequivocal prominence as to make them authorities in their particular field. Examples are outstanding contributors to scientific research and to development of the dental specialty under consideration. Applicants for direct appointment in the grade of colonel ordinarily must have been certified by a dental specialty board in the specialty for which such a board is constituted.

* * * * *

(d) *Veterinary Corps.* (1) For appointment in the Veterinary Corps section, applicant must be a graduate of a veterinary college acceptable to the Department of the Army and legally authorized to confer the degree of doctor of veterinary medicine or its equivalent and meet the following requirements:

* * * * *

(2) In addition to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, applicants must meet the following veterinary professional experience requirement:

(i) Appointment of qualified applicants below the grade of colonel will be in grades determined solely by the number of years of veterinary professional experience acquired subsequent to applicant's graduation from an approved veterinary school as follows:

Grade	Professional experience (years)
Second lieutenant	Less than 1 year.
First lieutenant	1 year or more but less than 5 years.
Captain	5 years or more but less than 12 years.
Major	12 years or more but less than 19 years.
Lieutenant colonel	19 years or more.

(ii) Applicants for the grade of colonel will be required to have a minimum of 26 years' veterinary professional experience following graduation from an approved veterinary school, in addition to which applicants must show indication of having achieved such equivocal prominence as to make them authorities in their particular field. Examples are outstanding contributors of scientific research, outstanding administrators, and outstanding contributors to the development of the specialty under consideration.

* * * * *

[C6, SR 140-105-6, Oct. 27, 1952] (R. S. 161; 5 U. S. C. 22. Interpret or apply sec. 51, 39 Stat. 189, as amended; 10 U. S. C. 351-353)

[SEAL] WM. E. BERGIN,
Major General, U. S. Army,
The Adjutant General.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12082; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:51 a. m.]

Chapter XIV—The Renegotiation Board

Subchapter B—Renegotiation Board Regulations Under the 1951 Act

PART 1453—MANDATORY EXEMPTIONS FROM RENEGOTIATION

CONTRACTS AND SUBCONTRACTS FOR CERTAIN AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AND RAW MATERIALS

Section 1453.2 (d) is amended by deleting subparagraphs (6), (7) and (8) and adding new subparagraphs (6), (7) and (8) to read as follows:

(6) *Exclusion of profits attributable to increment in value of excess inventory.* For the purpose of determining the profits derived from contracts with Departments and subcontracts the aggregate renegotiable receipts or accruals for the fiscal year under review shall be reduced by an amount equal to the portion of the profits attributable to the increment in value of excess inventory. The portion of the profits attributable to the increment in value of excess inventory is an amount equal to the excess of the increment in value for the fiscal year over the loss in value for the fiscal year. The result of making such reduction will be to exclude from consideration thereafter in determining excessive profits any amount of profit attributable to the increment in value of excess inventory.

(7) *Example of computation of exclusion.*

A, whose fiscal year ended June 30, 1951, contracted on January 1, 1950, to sell 1,000,000 units of item X to the Army for $1,000,000. Performance of the contract was as follows:

Units	Manufactured	Invoiced
500,000	Jan. 1, 1950-Oct. 31, 1950	Before Dec. 31, 1950.
300,000	Nov. 1, 1950-Dec. 31, 1950	Jan. 1, 1951-Apr. 1, 1951.
100,000	Jan. 1, 1951-May 31, 1951	Before June 30, 1951.
100,000	June 1, 1951-June 30, 1951	July 1, 1951-Aug. 1, 1951.

In producing one unit of item X, 4 pounds of grade Z raw products are required.

At the beginning of the inventory period during which January 1, 1950, fell, A had in inventory 5,000,000 pounds of grade Z raw products. Under his accounting methods this was valued at the lower cost or market and allocated to production on the first in, first out basis. This inventory was acquired as follows:

April 1, 1949, 2,000,000 pounds at $0.24 per pound.

June 1, 1949, 2,000,000 pounds at $0.25 per pound.

October 1, 1949, 1,000,000 pounds at $0.255 per pound.

On January 1, 1950, A had unfilled contracts or commitments requiring the use of 500,000 pounds of grade Z raw products. The quantity of his excess inventory is computed as follows:

	Pounds
Inventory (at beginning of inventory period)	5,000,000
Less raw products required for unfilled contracts	500,000
Excess inventory (long position)	4,500,000

The market price of grade Z raw products on January 1, 1950, was $0.26 per pound. This is the replacement value of the excess inventory.

The 1,000,000 units of item X require 4,000,000 pounds of grade Z raw products. Therefore, of the 4,500,000 pounds of excess inventory, 4,000,000 pounds are allocable to the contract in question. It is now necessary to consider the invoice dates set forth at the beginning of the example. Of the 4,000,000 pounds, 2,000,000 pounds are allocable to performance resulting in receipts or accruals before the effective date of the act and 400,000 pounds to performance resulting in receipts or accruals after the end of the fiscal year. The remaining 1,600,000 pounds are allocable to renegotiable performance resulting in receipts or accruals during the fiscal year. It is the excess of the replacement value over the cost of such 1,600,000 pounds of excess inventory which constitutes the increment in value for the fiscal year. This is computed as follows:

Replacement value:		
1,6000,000 pounds at $0.26		$416,000
Less cost:		
1,500,000 pounds at $0.25	$375,000	
100,000 pounds at $0.255	25,500	
		400,500
Increment in value for the fiscal year		15,500

Assuming that there was no loss in value for the fiscal year, the portion of profits attributable to increment in value of excess inventory is equal to $15,500. Assuming also that A had no other receipts or accruals subject to the act during the fiscal year, his aggregate renegotiable receipts or accruals for that period, $400,000 is reduced by $15,500 to $384,500 for the purpose of computing profits derived from contracts with Departments and subcontracts under the 1951 act for his fiscal year ended June 30, 1951.

(8) *Procedure.* A contractor who claims that a portion of its profits attributable to the increment in value of excess inventory should be excluded from consideration in determining whether or not it has received excessive profits shall give notice to the Board of such claim at the time of or before such contractor completes the filing of the Standard Form of Contractor's Report (RB Form 1B). The Regional Board to which the contractor is assigned for renegotiation will request the contractor to substantiate its claim before conclusion of the renegotiation if it is of the opinion that, without regard to the provisions of this paragraph, excessive profits may exist.

(Sec. 109, Pub. Law 9, 82d Cong. Interpret or apply sec. 106 (b) Pub. Law 9, 82d Cong.)

Dated: November 6, 1952.

JOHN T. KOEHLER,
Chairman,
The Renegotiation Board.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12080; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:51 a. m.]

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter III—Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

[Ceiling Price Regulation 12, Amdt. 4]

CPR 12—MILLED RICE

RESCISSION OF ROLLBACK; CALROSE AND REX NIRA

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this amendment to Ceiling Price Regulation 12 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

Amendment 3 to Ceiling Price Regulation (CPR) 12, revised the ceiling prices for the various varieties of milled rice to reflect changes in the legal minimum price for rough rice, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, since the issuance of CPR 12 in March of 1951. Amendment 3 increased the ceiling prices of most short grain varieties and made no change in the ceiling prices of most long grain varieties. However, the ceiling prices of two of the minor varieties, Rex Nira and Calrose, which account for less than 1 percent of the annual volume, were reduced. While the new ceiling prices were issued on an interim basis pending an industry-wide survey of milling costs and margins, it now appears that the data available for these minor varieties of rice were inadequate. In view of the interim nature of the action, the Director has therefore decided not to reduce the ceiling prices of these varieties at this time. Such action as the completed survey indicates is appropriate will be taken with respect to these two varieties at the same time as other revisions are made in accordance with the survey results.

In the formulation of this amendment there has been consultation with industry representatives to the extent practicable. In view of the need for prompt action on this amendment it was not practicable to consult with trade association representatives.

In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization, the provisions of this amendment are generally fair and equitable, are necessary to effectuate the purposes of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and comply with all applicable standards of that act.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Section 4 (a) (1) of Ceiling Price Regulation 12 is amended to read as follows:

(1) For varieties of milled rice containing not less than 93 percent of whole kernels and grading U. S. No. 2, your ceiling prices are as follows:

Varieties	*Price per 100 pounds*
Group 1: Rexora, Rexark, Patna, Blue Bonnet, and Nira	$12.00
Group 2: Fortuna and Edith	11.25
Group 3: Blue Rose, Arkrose, Kamrose and Magnolia	11.00
Group 4: Prelude, Zenith, Calady and Lady Wright	10.75
Group 5: Pearl, Early Prolific, and all other varieties not specifically named	9.75
Rex Nira, sometimes known as R N	11.50
Calrose	10.75

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

Effective date. This amendment is effective November 12, 1952.

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Acting Director of Price Stabilization.

NOVEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12225; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 12:02 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 17, Amdt. 8]

CPR 17—GASOLINES, NAPHTHAS, FUEL OILS AND LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, NATURAL GAS, PETROLEUM GAS, CASINGHEAD GAS, AND REFINERY GAS

AMENDING PROVISIONS OF SECTION 23A TO PREVENT INCREASES IN GENERAL LEVELS OF AREA CEILING PRICES

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.), as amended, Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this amendment to Ceiling Price Regulation 17 (16 F. R. 3033) is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

Price provisions in many contracts for the purchase of natural gas from producers and gatherers contain escalator clauses calling for increases in prices at stated intervals or under stated conditions. For reasons set forth in the Statement of Considerations accompanying Amendment 1 to CPR 17 (effective April 16, 1951), the regulation permitted the operation of such escalator clauses in contracts in existence prior to January 25, 1951, the date of price control, and permitted the escalated prices to be used by other sellers in establishing competitive and in-line ceiling prices. It also permitted the operation of so-called "favored nation" clauses, which bind buyers who pay an increased price to one of their sellers to pay an increased price to some or all of their other sellers.

The large scale financing of gas production and interstate pipe lines was based in some measure on contracts calling for initially low prices subject to escalation. For that reason the Director has concluded that fairness to both buyers and sellers and stability in the industry make it desirable to continue to permit the unfettered operation of such of those contracts as were executed prior to the imposition of price control. However, to permit sellers who did not base their planning and operations on such contracts to use them by reference to secure prices higher than the general levels of ceiling prices, which levels are generally fair and equitable, would be incompatible with the stabilization program. Therefore, since it now appears that escalator clauses calling for prices higher than the current general level of ceiling prices will shortly take effect, this amendment to CPR 17 is issued.

The amendment permits the escalator clauses in contracts entered into prior to or during the base period to operate. At the same time it prevents escalator clauses from establishing ceiling prices higher than base period ceilings for any sales other than those made under the particular contracts containing such clauses. It does this by limiting the use of "most favored nation" clauses in contracts and the use of the in-lining provisions of section 23a (c) of CPR 17 to those instances where their use will not result in piercing the general area ceiling, which is the highest price for comparable sales of gas during the base period.

This amendment has the further effect of preventing sellers from in-lining their prices with sellers whose prices may be increased pursuant to state minimum price regulations. While OPS is required to recognize such minimum prices as ceilings under section 402 (1) of the Defense Production Act, it need not and should not give the regulations or orders establishing minimum prices greater scope than the state itself does. This is especially true since those regulations and orders are based on state purposes and policies not necessarily consonant with those of the Defense Production Act.

In the formulation of this amendment there has been consultation with industry representatives, and consideration has been given to their recommendations.

In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization ceiling prices established by this amendment will be gen-

erally fair and equitable and consistent with the purpose of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Ceiling Price Regulation 17 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 23a (c) (2) (i) is amended to read as follows:

(2) *Existing contracts.* (i) Where a buyer and seller have entered into a contract prior to January 25, 1951 such contract may be carried out in accordance with its terms, except that no term of any such contract providing for an increase in price based on an increase in price under any other contract, may be carried out if to carry it out will result in a price above the highest price paid during the base period for gas of the same particular type by a purchaser of the same class in the same market or producing area.

2. Section 23a (c) (4) is amended to read as follows:

(4) *Limitation on in-line pricing.* Notwithstanding any other provisions of this regulation, no ceiling prices shall be established under sections 23a (c) (2) (ii), or 23a (c) (3) (i), or 23a (c) (3) (ii), above the highest price paid during the base period for gas of the same particular type by a purchaser of the same class in the same market or producing area.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended, 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective November 17, 1952.

TIGHE E. WOODS,
Director of Price Stabilization.

NOVEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12230; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 4:00 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 24, Amdt. 21]

CPR 24—CEILING PRICES OF BEEF SOLD AT WHOLESALE

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, Delegation of Authority by the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to meat, as amended, Economic Stabilization Agency General Order 2, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order 5, Revision, this Amendment 21 to Ceiling Price Regulation 24 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment makes the following changes in Ceiling Price Regulation (CPR) 24:

1. This amendment redefines prefabricated quick frozen and packaged retail beef cuts and prefabricated packaged retail beef cuts. In certain instances, processors have preferred to designate the grades of these items by the use of numerical symbols rather than by the use of grade names and have asked OPS to permit them to do so. So long as consumers are informed of the actual grade names, there is no harm in permitting the use of symbols. Therefore, this amendment gives sellers at wholesale of these items the alternative of using either the verbal grade designation or an equivalent numerical symbol.

2. This amendment adds a new item "trimmed short loin" to Schedule 1, section 20. Heretofore there has been a price in the regulation for trimmed full loins and untrimmed short loins. However, there have been requests from a number of specialty stores that historically purchased a considerable number of extra short loins to add this item to the list of wholesale cuts in section 20. They have been unable under the regulation prior to this amendment to purchase these extra short loins trimmed unless they purchased the entire full loin. Inasmuch as many of these stores do not usually sell sirloins as frequently as they are able to sell short loins, they found that their operations were hampered by their inability to purchase trimmed short loins. Moreover, these stores do not desire to purchase untrimmed short loins because, as specialty stores, they cannot readily dispose of the fat and trimmings. The addition of this new item, thus, provides these stores with an added degree of flexibility. An appropriate definition has been added in Appendix 2 to cover this new item.

3. This amendment also gives sellers an opportunity to dispose of ground beef which has been rejected by the armed forces because its fat content exceeds 25 percent. Ground beef rejected by the armed forces, under the regulation prior to this amendment, could be sold if its fat content exceeded 30 percent. The Department of Defense originally specified that ground beef's fat content should not exceed 25 percent, but later agreed with the meat industry to accept ground beef with as much as 30 percent fat. CPR 24 was then amended to provide an outlet for ground beef which contained more than 30 percent fat and which had been rejected by the armed forces. When meat became more plentiful and the offerings to the armed forces became more abundant, the Government returned to its original specifications and declined to accept any ground beef which contained any more than 25 percent fat. Accordingly, it becomes necessary to provide for the sale of ground beef which was rejected because the fat content exceeds 25 percent. This amendment therefore provides that this meat may be sold at the ground beef ceiling price if the fat content does not exceed 30 percent and may be sold at the plate and brisket trimmings' price if the fat content is between 30 and 50 percent.

4. This amendment also permits the sale of any imported ungraded boneless beef. Distribution Regulation 2 requires that all beef be grade marked. Where imported meat is shipped in carcass form there is no grading problem, since an official grader of the U. S. Department of Agriculture can easily examine the carcass and affix the appropriate grade mark. However, a considerable quantity of imported meat is being shipped into this country in boneless form, thereby making grade marking difficult. Accordingly, CPR 24 was recently amended to permit the sale of New Zealand boneless beef which had not been grade marked by the U. S. D. A. Recently, the U. S. D. A. authorized the importation of fresh meat from Mexico as well as from other foreign countries. Therefore, a similar provision is now added eliminating grading requirements on any imported boneless beef so long as the meat is sold at a price not in excess of that provided for cutter and canner grade beef. In order to avoid circumvention of the provisions of CPR 24, sellers of imported boneless beef are required to transfer the meat in the same container in which it is imported into this country and to designate on the container that the meat is of a quality equivalent to OPS Grade 70, the grade for which the lowest ceiling prices have been established in the regulation.

5. This amendment also adds an allowance for returnable containers used in connection with the sale of boneless beef and beef variety meats. This allowance is designed to cover the cost of the cleaning and sterilization of these containers as well as to cover their depreciation.

6. Finally, this amendment revises the definition of "dinner steak" in order to preclude the possibility of ground beef qualifying as a dinner steak. The definition has been changed by adding a proviso prohibiting the grinding of the meat which is used in the production of dinner steaks.

In formulating this amendment, the Director of Price Stabilization has consulted so far as practicable with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and has given full consideration to their recommendations. In his judgment the provisions of this regulation are generally fair and equitable, are necessary to effectuate the purposes of Titles I and IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, are necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense, and comply with all the applicable standards of the act.

All standards prescribed in this amendment were, prior to the issuance of Ceiling Price Regulation 24, in general use in the meat industry. Such standards as are prescribed are indispensable to price control of beef, since no practicable alternative to such standardization exists for securing effective price control of this commodity. It is not believed that this amendment will cause any substantial changes in business practices, cost practices or methods, or means or aids to distribution; however, to the extent that such changes may be compelled, they are necessary to prevent circumvention or evasion of Ceiling Price Regulation 24, as amended.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Ceiling Price Regulation 24 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 9 is amended by adding, at the end of the first sentence of section 9 (a) (3) the following: "You are not

required to keep records of the grade of imported boneless beef which does not bear a grade mark if, as provided in section 29 (b), that beef is not required to bear a grade mark."

2. Section 20, Schedule I is amended by adding the following new item 22:

	Price by grades				
	Prime	Choice	Good	Commercial	Utility
22. Trimmed short loin...	109.80	96.80	83.80	65.70	55.00

3. Sections 24 (b) (1) and 24 (b) (2) are amended to read as follows:

(1) If the fat content is over 25 percent but under 30 percent, your ceiling price is established by section 22, item 11, ground beef (bulk).

(2) If the fat content is between 30 percent and 50 percent, your ceiling price is established by section 22, item 25, plate and brisket trimmings.

4. Section 29 (b) is amended to read as follows:

(b) *Ungraded (or improperly graded) beef.* The ceiling price for any beef product (other than tenderloins) listed in sections 20, 21 or 22 of this regulation, which does not clearly bear a correct grade mark as required by Distribution Regulation 2, Revision 1, as amended, is the ceiling price established by this regulation for the lowest grade of such beef product. However, notwithstanding any of the provisions of this regulation or of Distribution Regulation 2, Revision 1, as amended, you may sell imported boneless beef which does not bear a correct grade mark as otherwise required by Distribution Regulation 2, Revision 1, as amended, if (1) the beef is sold in the original container in which it was imported into this country or in a substitute container required by the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture (B. A. I.) because of damage to the original container; (2) the shipping container bears the inspection stamp of the B. A. I.; (3) the container is marked with the words "OPS Grade 70"; and (4) the meat is sold at prices not exceeding those established for cutter and canner boneless beef in section 22 or the prices established in section 23, whichever is applicable.

5. Section 45 is amended by adding the following to the list of the types of containers:

Returnable containers (as defined in section 50 (dd)) 0.40

6. Section 50 is amended by adding a new section 50 (dd) to read as follows:

(dd) "Returnable container" means a container of solid wood, solid fiber composition, or metal, of a type and size which the seller has customarily used in making deliveries of boneless beef and beef variety meats and by-products, which is thoroughly cleaned and sterilized before each time it is used, and which remains the property of the seller. The container must be packed at the seller's place of business, taken into the buyer's place of business in making delivery of the products packed therein, and returned to the seller's place of business. The addition for returnable containers may be used only in connection with sales and deliveries of boneless beef and beef variety meats and by-products.

7. Appendix 2 is amended by adding the following new item 22:

(22) "Trimmed short loin" means short loin (bone in) as defined in Appendix 4 (a) (8).

8. Appendix 8 (b) is amended to read as follows:

(b) "Prefabricated quick frozen and packaged retail beef cut" means a beef steak or roast, listed in Ceiling Price Regulation 25, Revised, derived from beef of prime, choice, good, commercial, or utility grade, thoroughly frozen at quick freezing temperatures, wrapped in moisure-proof paper or packaged in a moisture-proof container, bearing a clearly visible tag or other marking showing (1) the name of the cut, (2) the net weight of the meat, (3) either the name of the processor, his OPS registration number, or his plant establishment number if his plant is inspected by the B. A. I. and he is not a slaughterer, and (4) the grade of the carcass from which the cut was derived, designated either by the following words or symbols:

Prime	OPS grade 10
Choice	OPS grade 20
Good	OPS grade 30
Commercial	OPS grade 40
Utility	OPS grade 50

In addition to the foregoing the wrapper or package shall contain a blank space whereon the retailer may designate the price per pound and the total price. The grade marks shall not be removed from the beef except when such removal cannot be avoided in preparing the cut in accordance with the specifications provided for such cut in Ceiling Price Regulation 25, Revised.

9. Appendix 8 (d) is amended to read as follows:

(d) "Prefabricated packaged retail beef cut" means a beef steak or roast, listed in Ceiling Price Regulation 25, Revised, derived from beef of prime, choice, good, commercial, or utility grade, wrapped in moisture-proof paper or packaged in a moisture-proof container, bearing a clearly visible tag or other marking showing the name of the cut, the net weight of the meat contained in the package, and the grade of the carcass from which the cut was derived, designated either by the following words or symbols:

Prime	OPS grade 10
Choice	OPS grade 20
Good	OPS grade 30
Commercial	OPS grade 40
Utility	OPS grade 50

In addition to the foregoing the wrapper or package shall contain a blank space whereon the retailer may designate the price per pound and the total price. The grade marks shall not be removed from the beef except when such removal cannot be avoided in preparing the cut in accordance with the specifications provided for such cut in Ceiling Price Regulation 25, Revised.

10. Appendix 8 (f) (8) is amended to read as follows:

(8) "Dinner steak" means a product produced from rounds, loins and/or ribs of any grade, from which all flank, sinews, cartilage, back strap and excess fat have been removed so that the trimmable fat left on the steak does not exceed 10 percent of the weight of the steak, and which has not been ground at any stage of the manufacturing process.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective November 17, 1952.

NOTE: The reporting and record-keeping requirements of this amendment have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

TIGHE E. WOODS,
Director of Price Stabilization.

NOVEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12222; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 12:01 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 30, Amdt. 40]

CPR 30—MACHINERY AND RELATED MANUFACTURED GOODS

CLARIFICATION OF APPENDIX A WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN COMMODITIES

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Amendment 40 to Ceiling Price Regulation 30 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment makes several changes in Appendix A to Ceiling Price Regulation 30 which are intended only to clarify the coverage of the regulation with respect to certain commodities and groups of commodities. The changes neither extend nor limit the coverage of the regulation as it presently exists and are being made only to avoid any conflict with CPR 161 (Consumer Durable Goods) which was issued recently.

In view of the technical nature of the changes made by this amendment the Director of Price Stabilization has found that special circumstances have rendered consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives impracticable.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Appendix A to Ceiling Price Regulation 30 is hereby amended in the following respects:

1. The item beginning "Electronic devices * * *" is amended to read as follows:

Electronic devices, equipment and parts except radio and television receivers, hearing aids, and electronic business machines commonly used in offices.

2. The item beginning "Fans and blowers * * *" is amended to read as follows:

Fans and blowers, industrial; excluding unit heaters or unit ventilators, hand blowers, and desk, pedestal, portable, ceiling, wall-bracket type fans, and propeller type fans 24" diameter and under; but including warm air furnace fans, attic ventilating fans, built-in fans over 24" diameter and pressure fans and blowers.

3. The item beginning "Food and beverage machinery * * *" is amended to read as follows:

Food and beverage machinery including meat packing-house machinery and equipment, canning plant machinery for food products, dairy and milk product plant machinery and equipment (except farm dairy equipment for which see "Farm Equipment"), cereal manufacturing machines, confectionery, vegetable oil and beverage industries machinery, and miscellaneous food products machinery not elsewhere classified; but excluding food preparation appliances, either electrical or hand operated, designed primarily for household, and commercial and institutional use, such as juice extractors, cookers, coffee makers, roasters, choppers, fruit and vegetable peelers, slicing machines, stock kettles, etc.

4. The item beginning "Pumps, hand operated * * *" is amended to read as follows:

Pumps, hand operated, except store fixtures and hand operated tire pumps.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

Effective date. This amendment is effective November 12, 1952.

TIGHE E. WOODS,
Director of Price Stabilization.

NOVEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12229; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 4:00 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 34, Amdt. 7]

CPR 34—SERVICES

FILING OF APPLICATIONS FOR ADJUSTMENT

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Amendment to Ceiling Price Regulation 34 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment deletes from the list of services for which ceiling price adjustment applications must be filed with the National Office of OPS rather than the OPS District Office the following: services rendered on food or agricultural commodities; services of selling agents, brokers or auctioneers; real property management services; banking services; admissions to athletic and sporting events; non-exempt services rendered by public utility and common carrier corporations, their lessees, concessionaires or assigns; and dock and terminal facilities. The result is that all applications for adjustments of ceiling prices under section 20 (a) of Ceiling Price Regulation 34 must be filed with the appropriate OPS District Office, except in the following cases: Where the service is supplied by a person whose business normally is carried on in more than one OPS region; where the service is rendered to manufacturing or industrial establishments which are either a necessary part in the production of a commodity or are useful or necessary in the preparation of a raw material for marketing; royalty arrangements of any kind, and warehouse facilities. The requirement that applications must be filed with the National Office if any one or more of the services sold or supplied by the applicant are required to be filed with the National Office is unchanged.

It is the policy of the Office of Price Stabilization to delegate to the field offices the duty of acting on applications by sellers wherever it is possible to do so. Ordinarily, the field office is better aware of local problems and situations than is the National Office, and it is usually more convenient for the seller to deal with a nearby office than with Washington, D. C. In most cases it is more efficient for both the seller and the Office of Price Stabilization if the field office can process applications. On the other hand, some matters by their nature require analysis and other processing by experts generally not available among the small staff of a District Office. Other matters involve inter-regional application, require liaison with other government agencies, or for various other reasons can be more efficiently disposed of in the National Office.

The Director of Price Stabilization has concluded, therefore, that applications for adjustment of ceiling prices under section 20 (a) of Ceiling Price Regulation 34 should be handled by OPS field offices, with the exceptions noted in the first paragraph above. All of the applications that must still be filed at Washington involve services or situations that in most cases the National Office is best equipped to process.

In view of the technical nature of this amendment, special circumstances have rendered consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, impracticable.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Section 20 (a) of Ceiling Price Regulation 34, as amended, is further amended by deleting from subparagraph (2) thereof subdivisions (iii), (v), (vi), (vii), subdivisions (iv) and (x) as (iii) and (iv), respectively, so that subparagraph (2) reads as follows:

(2) You must file your application on OPS Public Form 43, Revised, in duplicate, with the Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., if you sell or supply any services, subject to Ceiling Price Regulation 34, which are listed or described below:

(i) Any services supplied by a person whose business (services, and other business) normally is carried on in more than one OPS region.

(ii) Any services rendered to manufacturing or industrial establishments which are either a necessary part in the production of a commodity or are useful or necessary in the preparation of a raw material for marketing.

(iii) Royalty arrangements of any kind.

(iv) Warehouse facilities.

If some of the services you sell or supply are listed or described in this subparagraph and some of the services you sell or supply are not so listed or described, you must file your application for adjustment for all of the services which you sell or supply with the Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C.

In addition to the information required of you by OPS Public Form 43, Revised, OPS may request such additional information as may be found necessary in considering your application.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

Effective date. This amendment to Ceiling Price Regulation 34 is effective November 17, 1952.

NOTE: The record-keeping and reporting requirements of this amendment have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

TIGHE E. WOODS,
Director of Price Stabilization.

NOVEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12226; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 12:02 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 105, Revision 1, Correction]

CPR 105—USED INDUSTRIAL AND CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY AND RELATED EQUIPMENT

CORRECTION

In the formulation of Revision 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 105, issued and effective on June 30, 1952, three incorrect references were inadvertently made in paragraphs (b) (1) and (b) (2) of section 6 headed *Government sales*, and Appendix A contains a misspelled word. Paragraphs (b) (1) and (b) (2) of section 6 of CPR 105, Revision 1, are, therefore, corrected as follows:

1. In paragraph (b) (1) the reference to paragraph (b) (2) in parentheses is deleted in its entirety. Also in paragraph (b) (1), the reference to paragraph (b) (3) should be changed to (b) (2). Accordingly, paragraph (b) (1) is corrected to read as follows:

(b) *First optional method.* (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other section of this regulation, the ceiling price for sales by the Government of a used commodity may be either 65 percent of the "Government's acquisition cost" of the commodity, or the price determined under the depreciation method set forth in paragraph (b) (2) of this section, not in excess of 80 percent of the Government's acquisition cost of the commodity. The "acquisition cost" of a commodity which the Government uses in fixing ceiling prices under this section is the net invoice price at which the Government originally acquired the commodity when it was new.

2. In paragraph (b) (2), the reference to paragraph (b) (2) in parentheses is deleted in its entirety. Accordingly, paragraph (b) (2) is corrected to read as follows:

(2) *Depreciation method.* The Government may use the depreciation method set out in section 2 (d) in figuring the ceiling prices of commodities listed in Appendix B. In using that method, however, the Government substitutes "acquisition cost" for "base price" (section 2 (c)). The Government may not determine the ceiling price of a used commodity under the depreciation method unless it gives the purchaser a statement, signed on its behalf by an official duly authorized thereto, before, or at the time of, the purchase or delivery of any used commodity priced under the depreciation method. This statement shall contain (i) a description of the used commodity which is sufficient to permit its identification, and (2) the date of acquisition of the commodity by the Government.

3. In Appendix A there is a misspelled word:

In the classification "Batteries, storage, when sold * * * etc.," the word "intrical" should be "integral." Accordingly, that classification in Appendix A is corrected to read as follows:

Batteries, storage, when sold as "reconditioned and guaranteed" or when sold as an integral part of a used machine. Other sales of used storage batteries are not covered by this regulation.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Acting Director of Price Stabilization.

NOVEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12223; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 12:01 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 112, Amdt. 1]

CPR 112—WHOLESALE PAPER MERCHANTS

ADJUSTMENT FOR INCREASED OUTBOUND FREIGHT RATES

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Amendment 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 112 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment authorizes wholesale paper merchants selling on a delivered basis to increase their previously established ceiling prices by the actual amount of the increase in their outbound freight costs resulting from increases in rates authorized by statute, by the Office of Price Stabilization, or by another Federal or State regulatory agency.

Wholesale paper merchants generally sell on a delivered basis and, as a result, have been required to absorb the increases in outbound freight costs. This action allowing them to reflect increases in outbound transportation costs is in line with and based on the same general considerations as recent actions providing similar relief for manufacturers whose ceilings were fixed on a delivered basis.

The recent approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission of a request by motor carriers of the Central Territory to place in effect a surcharge of $1.50, in addition to the applicable rates per 100 pounds on all shipments under 5,000 pounds, adversely affected this industry in particular. According to the National Paper Trade Association's survey of nearly 400 wholesale paper merchants who represent 46 percent in sales of the wholesale paper business, the average warehouse sale in 1951 consisted of about 240 pounds of paper delivered to the purchaser at $48.75, which returned $2.42 profit before Federal taxes. The average cartage and delivery cost was 86 cents. Thus, this freight surcharge is substantial and might well eliminate the profit on many of the sales to which it applies. It is estimated that 20 percent of warehouse orders would be affected by this surcharge.

Data presently available indicate that the freight rate increases, together with higher labor and operating costs, have had the effect of eliminating the profits of wholesale paper merchants on many small shipments and of reducing their net margins. In addition thereto, 1952 sales are 10% to 15% lower than 1951 which, together with the increased costs of doing business, may cause the earnings of wholesale paper merchants to be less than the minimum level required by the industry earnings standard. In view of these circumstances, this amendment permits the pass-through of all increases in outbound freight rates made effective since March 31, 1951.

In the formulation of this amendment, there has been consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, to the extent practicable, and consideration has been given to their recommendations. In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization, the provisions of this amendment are generally fair and equitable, and are necessary to effectuate the purpose of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Ceiling Price Regulation 112 is hereby amended in the following respects:

1. Section 10 is amended to read as follows:

Establishment of ceiling prices. To determine your ceiling prices for a sale of a commodity, apply your appropriate base period percentage mark-up, as defined in section 8 for the quantity involved in the sale, to the current "cost of goods sold" as defined in section 9, and add thereto the dollar-and-cent difference between the actual outbound freight charged to you and the outbound freight that would have been charged under the freight rates prevailing during the base period.

2. Section 30 is amended by the addition of the following paragraph (s):

(s) *Outbound freight charge.* This term means the actual net amount paid by you to independent carriers for transporting the commodity from your warehouse to the purchaser. It does not include payments to a person who is an employee, subsidiary, or affiliate of yours, or of whom you are a subsidiary or affiliate, or any amount for which you are reimbursed by the buyer. Included are payments made to railroads or trucking companies and payments for railway express, air freight, or parcel post shipments, insofar as these payments are not in excess of the rate authorized by statute, by the Office of Price Stabilization, or by other Federal or State regulatory agency.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

This amendment to Ceiling Price Regulation 112 shall become effective November 17, 1952.

TIGHE E. WOODS,
Director of Price Stabilization.

NOVEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12227; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 4:00 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 169, Amdt. 1 Correction]

CPR 169—IRON ORES PRODUCED IN MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN, OR MICHIGAN

IRON ORES PRODUCED IN THE SPRING VALLEY AREA OF SOUTHERN MINNESOTA; CORRECTION

Due to a printing error, section 2 (c) (1) (iv) of Amendment 1 to CPR 169 needs to be corrected and is hereby corrected to read as follows:

(iv) The sum of $0.02 per gross ton.

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Acting Director of Price Stabilization.

NOVEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12224; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 12:01 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 178]

CPR 178—COLLAPSIBLE TUBES

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Ceiling Price Regulation is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This regulation establishes ceiling prices for the sale of collapsible tubes.

Collapsible tubes are made from aluminum, tin and lead metal slugs which are fabricated into containers for medical and pharmaceutical products, cosmetics, dentifrices, food products and for household and industrial uses. They also have many military applications.

There are approximately 20 plants in the nation engaged in the manufacture of collapsible tubes. The art of manufacturing these tubes calls for a wide knowledge of graphic arts, metallurgy, extrusion processes, and allied arts. There are few standard tubes produced, the vast majority being tailor-made containers to meet the requirements of the filler.

Historically the industry has used two pricing methods. Prices for tubes made from tin or lead metal slugs were determined by issued price lists which reflected conversion costs only, and separate charges were made for metal contained, on the basis of prices published in the American Metal Market. Aluminum tubes were generally priced by price lists which quoted a price for a finished tube, aluminum metal included. Decorations, spouts, coating, etc., were all quoted as extras.

The industry has had the option of pricing its products either under CPR 22 or the General Ceiling Price Regulation; and, because of the necessity of retaining a customary price relationship, the Industry has elected to price its products under the General Ceiling Price Regulation until a tailored regulation could be issued. This regulation is designed to reflect the customary pricing practices of the industry and establishes ceiling prices at the average level of prices established by CPR 22. At the time the discussion with this industry began in 1951, the agency standards and policies now in effect had not been crystallized, and the early discussions with the manufacturers were on the basis of an industry-wide factor under CPR 22. In general, at this time, if ceiling price levels are represented to be no longer generally fair and equitable, OPS stands ready to give necessary price relief if a study of the industry indicates that such relief is required under the industry earning standard, or under a product standard applied on an industry-wide basis.

In the case of soft metal tubes, tubes made from tin and lead, it has been the customary practice of the industry to establish prices based on a charge for the fabrication of the tubes, plus the current market price for the metal. The current result of this method of pricing is that the industry's prices for these tubes, reflecting the reduced level of prices for the metals, are lower than those prevailing during the GCPR base period. This regulation permits the industry to continue its customary practice in the pricing of these soft metal tubes.

Based on cost data compiled by this Agency, the ceiling prices for aluminum tubes are the GCPR prices increased by 9 percent. Pursuant to the custom in the trade, the ceiling prices for soft metal tubes are the GCPR prices for the fabrication of the tubes increased by 4 percent, to which may be added the cost of the metal, which will continue to be charged for on the basis of prices published in the American Metal Market. A like 4 percent increase is allowed for the services of converting metal owned by the buyers into collapsible tubes.

In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization the provisions of this ceiling price regulation are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purposes of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

So far as practicable, the Director has given due consideration to the national effort to achieve maximum production in furtherance of the objectives of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and to relevant factors of general applicability. In the judgment of the Director the provisions of this regulation comply with all of the requirements with respect to the establishment of ceiling prices set forth in the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.

1. What this regulation does.
2. Ceiling prices.
3. Customary price differentials and terms of sale.
4. Rounding ceiling prices.
5. Those who cannot price under other sections.
6. Petitions for amendment.
7. Adjustable pricing.
8. Excise, sales and similar taxes.
9. Record keeping requirements.
10. Interpretations.
11. Prohibitions.
12. Evasions.
13. Supplementary regulations.
14. Definitions.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 14 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply Title IV, 64 Stat. 803, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2101–2110, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.

SECTION 1. *What this regulation does*—(a) *Commodities and services covered.* This regulation establishes ceiling prices for the sale of fabricated aluminum, tin, lead and tin-lead alloy collapsible tubes, and for the service of converting tin, lead and tin-lead alloy into collapsible tubes.

(b) *Persons covered.* This regulation applies to all persons including exporters and importers, who buy, sell, or fabricate the products covered by this regulation or furnish conversion services covered by this regulation.

(c) *Geographical applicability.* This regulation applies in the 48 states of the United States and the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. *Ceiling prices.* (a) (1) Your ceiling prices for the commodities and services covered by this regulation are your base period prices to which is added: A 9 percent increase for fabricated aluminum tubes and extras, plus the adjustment allowed under General Overriding Regulation 35; a 4 percent increase (other than on metal costs) for the fabrication of soft metal tubes and extras, plus the market price for metal used; and a 4 percent increase for conversion services.

(2) In determining your ceiling price, you must use the first of the prices established during the base period available to you under paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section. If you are unable to determine your ceiling price under the foregoing provisions you must apply for the establishment of a ceiling price under the provisions of section 5 of this section.

(3) You must adjust any ceiling price determined in accordance with the provisions of this section to reflect your customary price differentials and terms of sale as set forth in section 3 of this regulation.

(4) The base period referred to in this section is the period from December 19, 1950 to January 25, 1951, inclusive.

(b) *Base period prices.* (1) Your base period price for aluminum collapsible tubes and extras, for the fabrication of soft metal tubes or for conversion services included on a published price list which you had in effect on January 25, 1951 in the same quantity to the same class of purchasers.

(2) The highest price at which you contracted in writing during the base period to sell the same product, the same fabrication, or the same conversion service in the same quantity to the same class of purchaser.

(3) The highest price at which you made an offer in writing during the base period to sell the same product, the same fabrication, or the same conversion service in the same quantity to the same class of purchaser.

(4) The highest price set forth on the price sheet, if any, used by you during the base period for pricing sales of the same product, the same fabrication, or the same conversion service in the same quantity to the same class of purchaser.

(c) *Formula prices.* (1) If you cannot determine a ceiling price in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section your base period price for any collapsible tubes or conversion services is the price determined in accordance with the formula which you had in effect on January 25, 1951, for pricing the same or a similar product. You must apply such formula in exactly the same manner as you would have on January 25, 1951, and you must use the metal and materials costs, straight time labor rates, burden and overhead rates, machine hour rates, other cost factors, and profit markups which were in effect for you on that date and you may not include any cost increases occurring after that date. If, however, you purchase a partially completed item or subcontract any operations, you may include the price you paid for such item or service to the extent that it does not exceed the ceiling price established by OPS.

(2) In determining a base period price in accordance with this paragraph, you may apply your formula on the basis of an estimate of the time and material which will be required to produce the quantity ordered, but such estimate must be made in accordance with your customary practice as of January 25, 1951, and must be based upon the production experience you would have used in applying your formula on that date.

SEC. 3. *Customary price differentials and terms of sale.*—(a) *Class of purchaser differentials.* Your ceiling price determined in accordance with section 2 must reflect all jobber, distributor, producer, special customer and other class of purchaser differentials which you had in effect on January 25, 1951.

(b) *Other price differentials.* Your ceiling price determined in accordance with section 2 must reflect all other price differentials which you had in effect on January 25, 1951.

(c) *Delivery terms and allowance.* You must sell your collapsible tubes on the same basis as you would have on January 25, 1951, and you must comply with the following provisions:

(1) If on January 25, 1951, it was your practice to make any sales on an f. o. b. shipping point basis or on a delivered price basis with actual trans-

portation charges collect and allowed, you may make similar sales on the same terms and you need not make any deductions in the ceiling prices established in section 2 on account of transportation costs paid by the buyer.

(2) If on January 25, 1951, it was your practice to make any sales on a delivered basis (either by paying all transportation charges or making delivery in your own trucks), you must make similar sales on the same terms. If you do not do so, you must reduce the ceiling prices established in section 2 by the amount of any transportation costs paid by the buyer. If a purchaser requests shipment by a more expensive method than the method you would have used on January 25, 1951, you may add to the ceiling price established in section 2 the difference between the cost of the method of shipment you would have used on January 25, 1951, and the cost of the method of shipment actually used.

(3) If on January 25, 1951, it was your practice to make any sales on an f. o. b. shipping point basis with an allowance for all or a portion of the transportation costs paid by the purchaser, you must make similar sales on the same terms and you must reduce the ceiling prices established in section 2 by an amount determined in accordance with your customary practice. You must, however, calculate such amount on the basis of the transportation charges in effect at the time of shipment.

(4) You may reflect any actual increases in outbound transportation costs to you resulting from increases in rates authorized by OPS, or other Federal or State regulatory agency.

(d) *Credit and other terms of sale.* You must adjust the ceiling price determined in accordance with section 2 to reflect all cash discounts which you had in effect on January 25, 1951, and such price must carry all guarantees, servicing terms, and other applicable conditions of sale which you had in effect on that date. You may make a charge for extension of credit to a purchaser if you customarily made a charge therefor on January 25, 1951, but the amount of such charge must not be greater than that which you had in effect on that date.

SEC. 4. *Rounding ceiling prices.* The ceiling prices determined under this regulation may be rounded, but they must be expressed in the nearest cent or fraction of a cent the manufacturer normally employs. However, once this election is made the ceiling prices for all commodities normally priced by the manufacturer upon the same basis must be similarly rounded to reflect decreases as well as increases. In no event may the increase be greater than 1 percent of your ceiling price prior to rounding. For example, if a price is normally quoted to the nearest half of a cent and the ceiling price for commodity A is 82.40 cents, that ceiling price may be rounded to 82.50 cents. However, if the ceiling price for commodity B is 91.24 cents the ceiling price must be rounded to 91.00 cents.

SEC. 5. *Those who cannot price under other sections.* (a) (1) If for any reason a manufacturer cannot determine a ceiling price under the foregoing provisions of this regulation, you must apply to the Industrial Materials and Manufactured Goods Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., for the establishment of a ceiling price or pricing formula.

(2) Any application pursuant to this section must be signed by an authorized person, must be made by registered mail, return receipt requested, and must contain the following information:

(3) The applicant's trade name and address; the name of the product, service, or extra for which a ceiling price or pricing formula is sought; a statement of the reason why the applicant cannot determine a ceiling price or pricing formula under this regulation; a proposed ceiling price or pricing formula; and a statement of how you determined such ceiling price or pricing formula.

(b) Any ceiling price or pricing formula established by OPS pursuant to this section will be in line with the ceiling prices or pricing formulae otherwise established in this regulation.

(c) After receipt of an application pursuant to this section OPS may approve or disapprove the proposed ceiling price or pricing formula, establish a different ceiling price or pricing formula or request additional information. Pending any such action, the manufacturer may sell the product, service or extra covered by the application at his proposed ceiling price provided that he agrees with the purchaser to refund the amount, if any, by which such price exceeds the ceiling price established by OPS. If OPS has not acted upon the application within 30 days of the receipt thereof, the proposed ceiling price shall be deemed to be established for all deliveries made between the date the application was mailed to OPS and the date of any order issued by OPS disposing of the application.

(d) If you are required to file an application pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section and do not do so, OPS may issue an order establishing a ceiling price or pricing formula for you. Any ceiling price or pricing formula provided for by such order will be in line with the ceiling prices or pricing formulae otherwise established in this regulation and will apply to all deliveries for which a ceiling price was not otherwise established by this regulation, including deliveries completed prior to the date of the order. The issuance of such an order will not relieve you of your obligation to comply with the requirement of this regulation or of the various penalties for your failure to do so.

SEC. 6. *Petitions for amendment.* Any person seeking an amendment of any provision of this regulation may file a petition for amendment in accordance with the provisions of Price Procedural Regulation No. 1, Revised.

SEC. 7. *Adjustable pricing.* Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to prohibit any person making a contract or offer to sell a product or service covered by this regulation at (a) the ceiling price in effect at the time of delivery, or (b) the lower of a fixed price or the ceiling price in effect at the time of delivery. No person, however, may deliver or agree to deliver such product or service at a price to be adjusted upward in accordance with any increase in a ceiling price after delivery.

SEC. 8. *Excise, sales and similar taxes.* Any person may collect in addition to the ceiling price established by this regulation, any excise, sales or similar tax imposed upon him by reason of his sale of any product covered by this regulation if he is not prohibited by law from making such collection and if he states separately from his selling price the amount of the tax collected and provided such separate statement and collection of the amount of the tax is not prohibited by law.

SEC. 9. *Record keeping requirements.* (a) (1) Every seller covered by this regulation, and every person who, in the course of trade or business, buys from such seller, must prepare and keep for inspection by the Director of Price Stabilization for a period of two years, accurate records or invoices of each sale of the commodities, services or extras covered by this regulation showing: The date of sale; the name and address of the seller and buyer; the name of the commodity, service or extra sold, the quantity of each such commodity, service or extra; the price charged for each such commodity, service or extra; the point or points of shipment and the buyer's receiving point, and the amount of the transportation charges, if any, and by whom they were paid.

(2) Every seller covered by this regulation shall deliver to the purchaser at the time of any sale of a commodity, service or extra covered by this regulation an invoice which shall set forth the information required by paragraph (a) (1).

(b) Retention by the buyer of an invoice issued in connection with the sale of a commodity, service or extra covered by this regulation will be considered compliance with the provisions of this section if the invoice contains all the information required by paragraph (a).

SEC. 10. *Interpretations.* If any person wants an official interpretation of this regulation, he should write to the Division Counsel, Industrial Materials and Manufactured Goods Division, Washington 25, D. C. Any action taken in reliance upon and in conformity with a written official interpretation will constitute action in good faith pursuant to this regulation. Further information on obtaining official interpretation is contained in Price Procedural Regulation 1, Revised.

SEC. 11. *Prohibitions.* (a) No person shall do any act prohibited or omit to do any act required by this regulation, nor shall any person offer, solicit, attempt, or agree to do or omit to do any such acts.

(b) Specifically (but not in limitation of paragraph (a) of this section), no person shall, regardless of any contract or other obligation, sell, deliver, or negotiate the sale or delivery of any product, and no person in the regular course of trade or business shall buy or receive any product, at a price higher than the

ceiling price established by this regulation. Every person covered by this regulation shall keep, make and preserve true and accurate records and reports, required by this regulation. If any person violates any provisions of this regulation, he is subject to criminal penalties, enforcement action, and action for damages.

SEC. 12. *Evasions.* (a) Any means or device which results in obtaining indirectly a higher price than is permitted by this regulation or in concealing or falsely representing information as to which this regulation requires records to be kept is a violation of this regulation. This prohibition includes, but is not limited to, means or devices making use of commissions, fees, services, gross sales, transportation arrangements, premiums, discounts, special privileges, upgrading, tie-in agreements and trade understandings, as well as the omission from records of true date and the inclusion in records of false data.

(b) No seller shall require a purchaser to subdivide a requirement into small or partial orders nor shall a purchaser subdivide his requirements into small or partial orders for the purpose of enabling the seller to obtain a higher unit price.

SEC. 13. *Supplementary regulations.* The Director of Price Stabilization may issue supplementary regulations modifying or supplementing this regulation as he deems appropriate.

SEC. 14. *Definitions*—(a) "Class of purchaser" refers to the practice of charging different prices for sales to different purchasers or kinds of purchasers. Such practice may be based on the characteristics or distributive level of the purchaser (for instance, distributor, manufacturer, wholesaler, jobber, retailer, mail order house, government agency, public institution or individual consumer), or on the location of the purchaser, the quantity purchased by him, or whether he purchased for cash or credit. If the practice was followed of giving an individual buyer a price differing from that charged others, that buyer constitutes a separate class of purchaser.

(b) "Conversion service" means the service performed in producing an extruded collapsible tube from metal owned by another person.

(c) "Exporter" means any person selling a commodity, either directly or through an agent, for delivery or shipment to any place outside the United States, its territories or possessions.

(d) "Extras" are items, such as waxing, coating, applicators and lithographing, as are normally listed on the price lists of a fabricator or converter.

(e) "Fabricated aluminum tubes" means any extruded aluminum collapsible tube product fabricated from metal owned by the fabricator of the product.

(f) "Importer" means a person by whom a commodity is imported and who first sells it after importation. A commodity is imported which is transported from a place outside the continental limits of the United States, its territories and possessions.

(g) "Market price" (1) For tin the market price is the New York spot price of "Straits" tin as published in the American Metals Market under the heading "Outside Market", as of the close of business the latest trading day before quotation of the selling price but not in excess of the applicable ceiling price. If it has been your customary practice to use the market price for tin as quoted as of the close of business the latest trading day before shipment of the commodity, or as quoted on the first day of the month in which shipment is made, you may continue to do so.

(2) For lead the market price is the New York price for common grade lead as published in the American Metal Market as of the close of business the latest trading day before quotation of the selling price but not in excess of the applicable ceiling price. If it has been your customary practice to use the market price for lead as quoted as of the close of business the latest trading day before shipment of the commodity, or as quoted on the first day of the month in which shipment is made, you may continue to do so.

(3) For tin-lead the market price is a composite of the market price of that percentage of the commodity which is made of tin plus the market price of that percentage of the commodity which is made of lead.

(h) "Person" includes an individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons, or legal successor representative of the foregoing, and includes the United States or any agency thereof, or other government or any of its political subdivisions, or any agency of the foregoing.

(i) "Price sheet" means any document distributed to your salesmen or other employees setting forth prices for any collapsible tubes or applicators.

Effective date. This regulation is effective November 17, 1952.

NOTE: The record-keeping and reporting requirements of this regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

TIGHE E. WOODS,
Director of Price Stabilization.

NOVEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12228; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 4:00 p. m.]

[General Overriding Regulation 34, Amdt. 3]

GOR 34—EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS

EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN WOOD CHIPS AND WOOD SHAVINGS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161 and Economic Stabilization General Order No. 2, this Amendment 3 to General Overriding Regulation 34 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This Amendment 3 to General Overriding Regulation 34 exempts from price control wood chips produced in the United States west of the one-hundredth meridian and made from refuse wood. It also exempts wood shavings. This action affects all levels of sale.

The items hereby exempted are relatively unimportant factors in business costs. The decision to take this action was made principally because the burden of maintaining price controls over them outweighs their importance to the stabilization program. Ceilings for the items affected were previously determined under the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

Wood chips are made either from refuse wood or from logs. This exemption applies only to chips made from refuse wood in order to avoid a diversion of logs to wood chip production in the production area involved.

Wood chips are used principally in the production of wood pulp and other wood cellulose products. They are also used to some extent to produce wood distillation products.

Wood shavings are a waste product of wood-working establishments, chiefly marketed for agricultural uses (as litter, such as stable, kennel and chicken bedding), packing, gas purification and for manufacture into fuel briquets. It is not anticipated that the exemption of wood shavings will cause a rise in their over-all price because they compete with various other products remaining under price control.

In formulating this amendment the Director of Price Stabilization has consulted extensively with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and has given full consideration to their recommendations. In his opinion the exemptions provided by this amendment will not defeat or impair the objectives of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

General Overriding Regulation 34 is amended as follows:

1. Section 2 is amended by adding two new paragraphs to read as follows:

(m) Wood chips produced in the United States west of the one-hundredth meridian and made from refuse wood.

(n) Wood shavings.

2. Section 3 is amended by adding two new paragraphs to read as follows:

(k) As used in paragraph (m) of section 2, "wood chips" are small wood fragments produced by cutting or chopping wood in a chipper. "Refuse wood" consists of sawmill slabs, edgings, trimmings, and blocks, and veneer cores and veneer waste, suitable for conversion into pulpwood chips.

(l) As used in paragraph (n) of section 2, "wood shavings" are thin slices of wood waste which are by-product parings or cuttings resulting from woodworking by the use of a knife, plane or similar device.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

Effective date. This amendment is effective November 12, 1952.

TIGHE E. WOODS,
Director of Price Stabilization.

NOVEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12221; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 12:00 m.]

Chapter VI—National Production Authority, Department of Commerce

[NPA Reg. 2, as Amended November 10, 1952]

Reg. 2—Basic Rules of the Priorities System

This regulation, as amended, is found necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense and is issued pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. In the formulation of this regulation as amended, consultation with industry representatives has been rendered impracticable because this regulation applies to all trades and industries.

This regulation, as amended, affects NPA Reg. 2, as amended September 13, 1951, and as further amended by Amendment 1 of December 11, 1951, as follows: Minor changes are made in the introductory paragraphs. The table of contents following the introductory paragraphs is changed to accord with the changes in the numbering and headings of certain sections herein. Changes are made in sections 3, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, and 22 for purposes of clarification. Paragraph (b) of section 12 is added to require cancellation of ratings under certain circumstances. A new paragraph (c) is inserted in section 14 and the former paragraphs (c) and (d) are redesignated (d) and (e), respectively. Sections 23, 24, and 25, are combined in a new section 24 and said sections, as well as sections 26 and 28, are changed in minor respects in order to conform to similar provisions in other NPA regulations and orders. Sections 26 and 28 are renumbered sections 23 and 26, respectively. Section 27 is renumbered section 25, and minor changes are made in List A.

Sec.

1. What this regulation does.
2. Definitions.
3. Ratings authorized.
4. When ratings may be assigned or applied.
5. When ratings may be extended for material.
6. Additional restrictions upon the use of ratings for certain materials.
7. Use of ratings for services.
8. How to apply or extend a rating.
9. Special provisions applicable to extensions; grouping of orders.
10. Rules for acceptance and rejection of rated orders.
11. Report to NPA of improperly rejected orders.
12. Cancellation of ratings.
13. Sequence of filling rated orders.
14. How changes in customers' orders affect ratings.
15. Delivery or performance dates.
16. Mandatory orders and directives.
17. Use or disposition of material acquired under this regulation.
18. Delivery for unlawful purposes prohibited.
19. Intracompany deliveries.
20. Effect of ratings upon materials subject to inventory restrictions.
21. Scope of regulations and orders.
22. Defense against claims for damages.
23. Request for adjustment or exception.
24. Records and reports.
25. Communications.
26. Violations.

Authority: Sections 1 to 26 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, Pub. Law 429, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply sec. 101, 64 Stat. 799, Pub. Law 429, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2071; sec. 101, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.; sec. 2, E. O. 10200, Jan. 3, 1951, 16 F. R. 61; 3 CFR 1951 Supp.; secs. 402, 405, E. O. 10281, Aug. 28, 1951, 16 F. R. 8789; 3 CFR, 1951 Supp.

Section 1. *What this regulation does.* This regulation states the basic rules of the priorities system to be administered by the National Production Authority. It states what kind of orders are rated orders, how to place them, and the preference status of such orders. These rules apply to all business transactions within the jurisdiction of NPA unless more specific regulations, orders, or directives of NPA state otherwise.

Sec. 2. *Definitions.* (a) "Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons, and includes any agency of the United States or any other government.

(b) "Materials" means any raw, in-process, or manufactured commodity, equipment, component, accessory, part, assembly, or product of any kind.

(c) "NPA" means the National Production Authority.

(d) "Rated order" means any purchase order, contract, or other form of procurement for materials or services bearing an authorized rating and the certification required by this regulation or any other applicable regulation or order of NPA.

(e) "Assignment" of a rating. A rating is assigned when NPA, or a Government agency that it has authorized, grants a person the right to use the rating.

(f) "Application" of a rating. A rating is applied when the person to whom it is assigned uses the rating.

(g) "Extension" of a rating. A rating is extended when it is used by the person to whom it was applied or when it is further used by another person to whom it was extended.

Sec. 3. *Ratings authorized.* (a) The following ratings are authorized:

(1) *A DO rating.* This rating will be indicated by the prefix DO and an identification of the program (including the program identification B–5 where used as a suffix), which must be furnished a supplier by the person who is using the rating.

(2) *A DX rating.* This rating will be indicated by the prefix DX and an identification of the program. The DX rating will be authorized for use only as an emergency rating, to obtain products and materials in cases of extreme urgency. Except where expressly provided to the contrary in any NPA regulation or order, any provision of any NPA regulation or order applicable to any DO rating shall also be applicable to any DX rating. For example, in the case of an NPA order which provides for a limitation on the acceptance of DO-rated orders by a supplier, a DX-rated order shall be considered, only for the purpose of such limitation, as though it were a DO-rated order.

(b) Rated orders shall have the following preferential status:

(1) All DX rated orders will have equal preferential status. Any DX rated order shall take priority over any unrated or DO rated order.

(2) All DO rated orders will have equal preferential status. Any DO rated order shall take priority over any unrated order.

(c) A rating shall have no effect on deliveries on orders calling for delivery of controlled materials (as defined in CMP Regulation No. 1) after September 30, 1951.

(d) A rated order with a program identification consisting of a letter and one digit or consisting of two or more letters constitutes a "rating with an allotment number or symbol" as referred to in CMP regulations.

Sec. 4. *When ratings may be assigned or applied.* (a) A claimant agency, or other person designated by NPA, may be authorized by NPA to assign or apply a rating. However, no authorization to assign or apply ratings, whether by delegation, regulation, or otherwise, shall include authority to assign or apply a DX rating, unless expressly so stated therein.

(b) When a regulation, order, or certificate assigns a rating to any person either by naming him or by describing the class of persons to which he belongs, that person may apply the rating to get delivery of materials or the performance of certain services.

(c) No person may place rated orders for more material than he is authorized to rate even though he intends to cancel some of the orders or reduce the quantity of material ordered to the authorized amount before it is all delivered.

Sec. 5. *When ratings may be extended for material.* (a) When a person has received a rated order for the delivery of material, he may extend the rating to get the material which he will deliver on that order, or which will be physically incorporated in the material which he will deliver, including containers and packaging materials required to make the delivery, and including also chemicals directly used in the production of the material. If the material is to be processed, this includes the portion of it which would normally be consumed or converted into scrap or byproducts in the course of processing. However, he may not extend such a rating to get material for plant improvement, expansion, or construction, or to get machine tools or other items which he will carry as capital equipment, or to get maintenance, repair, or operating supplies.

(b) If a person has made delivery of material or has incorporated it into the material which he has delivered on a rated order, he may extend the rating to replace it in his inventory subject to the inventory provisions of any NPA regulation or order. Any material ordered with a rating as replacement in inventory must be substantially the same as the material which the person delivered or incorporated in the material which he delivered, except for minor variations in size, shape, or design.

Sec. 6. *Additional restrictions upon the use of ratings for certain materials.* The ratings established by this regulation shall have no effect upon deliveries

of any of the items listed or referred to in List A of this regulation. No person shall use ratings to obtain any of such items, and no person selling any such items shall require a rating as a condition of sale. Any rating purporting to be used to obtain any such items on a preferred basis shall be void.

SEC. 7. *Use of ratings for services.* (a) When a person is entitled to use a rating to get processed material, he may furnish the unprocessed material to a processor and use the same rating to get the material processed.

(b) If NPA specifically authorizes a person to use a rating to get services, he may use it for that purpose.

(c) Except as provided in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, no person may use a rating to get services.

(d) A person to whom a rating for services, as distinct from the production or delivery of material, has been applied or extended may not extend the rating for any purpose.

SEC. 8. *How to apply or extend a rating.* (a) When a person applies or extends a rating, he must put the prefix DO and an identification of the program supplied to him; for example, DO–39, DO–K2, or DO–SU, on his purchase order, or on a separate piece of paper attached to the order or clearly identifying it, together with the words "Certified under NPA Reg. 2," signed as prescribed in this section. This certificate constitutes a representation to the supplier and to NPA that the purchaser is authorized under the provisions of this regulation or CMP regulations to use the rating for the delivery of the materials covered by the purchase order. A certification under any CMP regulation shall be deemed to be a certification under this regulation.

(b) Certifications on purchase or delivery orders must be signed by the person placing the order or by a responsible individual who is duly authorized to sign for that purpose. The signature must be either by hand or in the form of a rubber stamp or other facsimile reproduction of a handwritten signature. If a facsimile signature is used, the individual who uses it must be duly authorized in writing to use it for this purpose by the person whose signature it is, and a written record of the authorization must be kept.

(c) When a rated order is placed by telegram, the rating identification and certificate must be set out in full in the telegram. It will be sufficient if the file copy of the telegram is signed in the manner required for certification by this regulation.

(d) On rated orders requiring shipment within 7 days, the substance of the certification may be stated verbally or by telephone. However, the following rules must be complied with:

(1) The person making the statement for the buyer must be a person duly authorized to make the certification.

(2) Both the buyer and the seller must promptly make a written record of the fact that the certification was given orally and the record must be signed by the buyer in the same way as a certification.

(e) The person who places a rated order, the individual whose signature is used, and the individual who approves the use of the signature, will each be considered to be making a representation to NPA that the statements contained in the certification are true to the best of his knowledge and belief. The person receiving the certification and any other information required to be included with it, shall be entitled to rely on it as a representation of the buyer unless he knows or has reason to believe that it is false.

(f) No person shall knowingly apply or extend or purport to apply or extend a rating to any order unless he is entitled to do so. No person shall apply or extend a rating for material or services after he has received the material or after the services have been performed, and any person who receives such a rating shall not extend it.

SEC. 9. *Special provisions applicable to extensions; grouping of orders.* (a) No person may extend any rating to replace inventory after the expiration of 3 months from the date of receipt of the order bearing the rating, or 1 month from the date he took from inventory the material being replaced, whichever date is later.

(b) If the purchase requirements for filling a number of rated orders for different items bearing different rating identifications are combined in one purchase order, each applicable rating identification must be placed alongside the related item.

(c) If the purchase requirements for filling a number of rated orders for the same material but bearing different rating identifications are combined in one purchase order, the purchase order must show the amount of such material to which a particular rating identification is extended.

(d) In the case of a manufacturer of common components or shelf items or any other person who has a number of DO-rated orders or DO-rated and DX-rated orders, for which he cannot place orders for minimum commercially procurable quantities of materials to fill the rated orders individually, he may place one DO-rated order for all the materials using the identification symbol DO–Z8 (formerly DO–99). Orders bearing the rating DO–99 and outstanding on July 17, 1951, shall have the same preferential status as though they were rated DO–Z8. However, the amounts so ordered may not exceed the total amount of the material required for the rated orders so combined. An order placed pursuant to this paragraph may bear a DX rating only if all materials ordered will be used to fill DX-rated orders, in which case the identification symbol DX–Z8 shall be used.

SEC. 10. *Rules for acceptance and rejection of rated orders.* Every order bearing a rating must be accepted and filled regardless of existing contracts and orders except as provided in this section. The "existing contracts and orders" referred to include not only ordinary purchase contracts but other arrangements achieving substantially the same results, though in form they may concern the use of production facilities rather than the material produced.

(a) A person must not accept a DO-rated order for delivery on a date which would interfere with delivery of any rated order which he has already accepted, nor accept a DX-rated order for delivery on a date which would interfere with delivery of any DX-rated order already accepted. However, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, or except where a provision of an NPA order or other regulation does not require the acceptance of a DX-rated order (whether expressly or by reason of section 3, paragraph (a) (2) of this regulation), a DX-rated order must be accepted without regard to the effect of such acceptance upon the filling of unrated or DO-rated orders.

(b) If a person, when receiving a rated order bearing a specific delivery date, does not expect to be able to fill it by the time requested, he must not accept it for delivery at that time. He must either (1) reject the order, stating when he could fill it, or (2) accept it for delivery on the earliest date he expects to be able to deliver, informing the customer of that date. He may adopt either of these two courses, depending on his understanding of which his customer would prefer. He may not reject a rated order just because he expects to receive other rated orders in the future.

(c) A supplier does not have to accept a rated order in any of the following cases, but there must be no discrimination in such cases against rated orders or between rated orders of different customers:

(1) If the person seeking to place the order is unwilling or unable to meet regularly established prices and terms of sale or payment. When a person who has a rated order asks a supplier to quote his regularly established prices and terms of sale or payment, the supplier must do so, except that if this would require detailed engineering or accounting work, he may give his best estimate without such work and say that it is not binding. However, the supplier need not quote if he is not required to accept the rated order and advises the person seeking the quotation of the reason for his refusal.

(2) If the order is for the manufacture of a product or the performance of a service of a kind which the person to whom the order is offered has not usually made or performed, and in addition, if either (i) he cannot fill the order without substantially altering or adding to his facilities, or (ii) the order can readily be performed by someone else who has usually accepted and performed such orders.

(3) If an order for material is offered to a person who produces or acquires it for his own use only, and he has not filled any orders for that material within the past 2 years. If he has filled any orders within that period, but the rated order would take more than the excess over his own needs, he may reject the order for any amount over the excess.

(4) If filling the order would stop or interrupt the supplier's operations during the next 60 days in a way which would cause a substantial loss of total

production or a substantial delay in operations.

(5) If the acceptance or performance of the order would violate any other regulation or order of NPA in effect at the time such order is received.

(d) A producer need not accept a rated order from another person who produces the same product. A processor need not accept a rated order from another person who performs the same processing service.

(e) Any person who refuses to accept a rated order shall, upon written request of the person placing the order, promptly give his reasons in writing for his refusal.

SEC. 11. *Report to NPA of improperly rejected orders.* When a rated order is rejected in violation of this regulation, a report of the relevant facts may be filed with the National Production Authority, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: NPA Reg. 2. NPA will take such action as it considers appropriate after requiring an explanation from the person rejecting the order.

SEC. 12. *Cancellation of ratings.* (a) If a rating which has been used by a person is revoked, he must immediately, in the case of each order to which he has applied such rating, inform his supplier that the rating is cancelled and that the order is no longer to be treated as a rated order.

(b) If after placing with a supplier a rated order for any material and prior to delivery of such material the customer finds that he no longer needs such material for the purpose for which he applied the rating, he must immediately inform his supplier in writing that the rating is cancelled and that his order is no longer to be treated as a rated order.

(c) If any person receives notice from his customer or otherwise that the customer's order is no longer a rated order or that the customer's order is cancelled, he must immediately withdraw any extensions of that rating which he has made to any purchase order placed by him.

SEC. 13. *Sequence of filling rated orders.* (a) Every person who has rated orders on hand must schedule his operations, if possible, so as to fill each rated order by the required delivery or performance date. If this is not possible, he must give precedence as follows:

(1) He must give precedence to any DX-rated order over any unrated or DO-rated order, and he must give precedence to any rated order over any unrated order.

(2) As between conflicting rated orders of otherwise equal preferential status, he must give precedence to the order which was received first with the rating.

(3) As between conflicting rated orders of otherwise equal preferential status received on the same date, he must give precedence to the order which has the earliest required delivery or performance date.

(4) If he has accepted a rated order, he may not schedule delivery on an order of the same or lower preferential status which he later receives, if such scheduling will interfere with scheduled delivery on the rated order previously accepted. However, if both deliveries can be made on schedule, he need not make delivery on the first customer's order ahead of the second.

(b) In the usual case, the date on which specifications on a rated order have been furnished to the manufacturer in sufficient detail to enable him to put the product into production is to be considered the date on which the rated order is received.

(c) If a rated order or a rating applicable to an order is cancelled when the supplier has material in production to fill it, he need not immediately stop processing in order to put other rated orders into production. He may continue to process the material which he had put into production for such order to a stage of completion which will avoid a substantial loss of total production, but he may not incorporate any material which he needs to fill any rated orders on hand. He may not, however, delay putting other rated orders into production for more than 15 days.

SEC. 14. *How changes in customers' orders affect ratings.* (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the general rule is that any change in a customer's rated order, when made by the customer, constitutes a cancellation of the rating, if the change will require the manufacturer to interfere with his production. If the change does require such interference, the order shall be deemed to be rated on the date of receipt of notice of the change. For example:

(1) A change in shipping destination does not constitute a cancellation of the rating on the order.

(2) An increase in the total amount of a material ordered pursuant to a rated order shall, if the order for the increased amount is rated, be deemed to be a new order to the extent of the increase, unless the order for such increased amount can be filled with only a negligible interference with the filling of rated orders scheduled prior to receipt of notice of such increase.

(3) A change in the date of delivery, whether advanced or deferred, when made by the customer shall be deemed to be, for the purpose of the rating, an order rated on the date of receipt of notice of such change, if it interferes with production or delays delivery on any other rated order previously scheduled.

(4) A reduction in the total amount ordered will presumably not require a change in the manufacturer's schedule and, if such is the case, the rating on the order will not be affected. If, however, the amount is reduced below a minimum production quantity, the manufacturer may require that the amount for delivery be not less than such minimum production quantity, and if the customer is not willing to agree to that quantity, the manufacturer may consider the order as unrated for all purposes. The manufacturer may not discriminate between customers in requiring delivery of minimum production amounts.

(5) When the customer directs the manufacturer to hold or suspend production without specifying a new delivery date, the rating on such order is cancelled. If requested to do so within 10 days after receipt of such direction, the manufacturer must again treat the order as a rated order and reinstate it as nearly as possible to its former place in his proposed schedule of delivery, as long as the reinstatement does not cause loss of production or delay in the scheduled deliveries of other rated orders. Any request for reinstatement of the rating made after 10 days from the date of receipt of such direction shall be deemed to be a new rating applied to the order on the date of receipt of such request.

(6) Where any minor variation in size, design, capacity, etc., is requested by the customer and can be arranged by the manufacturer without interfering with his production, such change would not have any effect upon the rating.

(b) The application of a DX rating to an order bearing a DO rating shall not constitute a cancellation of the DO rating but shall give such order the preferential status to which a DX-rated order is entitled under this regulation: *Provided, however,* That an order to which a DX rating is applied shall not thereby take precedence over any other DX-rated order previously received.

(c) The addition of the program identification B–5 as a suffix to a DO rating previously used on a purchase order shall not constitute a cancellation of the original DO rating.

(d) Where a change in an order has the effect, pursuant to this section, of cancelling a rating and treating the order as being rated on the date of receipt of notice of such change, or on any later date as provided in this section, the conditions existing on such date shall, only so far as the rating is concerned, govern its acceptance and sequence in delivery under the rules of this regulation.

(e) This section affects only a rating on a rated order which has been accepted by the supplier, and nothing in this section shall authorize the cancellation of any rated order.

SEC. 15. *Delivery or performance dates.* (a) Every rated order must specify delivery or performance on a particular date or dates or during a particular month, which, in no case, may be earlier than required by the person placing the order. Any order which fails to comply with this requirement shall not be treated as a rated order. Except in the case of a DX rated order, the words "immediately" or "as soon as possible" or other words to that effect do not meet the requirements of this paragraph.

(b) The required delivery or performance date, for purposes of determining the sequence of deliveries or performance pursuant to section 13 of this regulation, shall be the date on which delivery or performance is actually required. The person with whom the rated order is placed may assume that the required delivery or performance date is the date specified in

the order or contract unless he knows either (1) that the date so specified was earlier than required at the time the order was placed, or (2) that delivery or performance by the date originally specified is no longer required by reason of any change of circumstances. A delay in the scheduled receipt of any other material which the person placing the order requires prior to or concurrently with the material ordered, shall be deemed a change of circumstances.

(c) If, after accepting a rated order which specifies the time of delivery, the person with whom it is placed finds that he cannot fill it approximately on time, he must promptly notify the customer, telling him when he expects to be able to fill the order.

(d) If a person finds that he cannot fill on schedule all DO-rated orders which he has accepted and scheduled for delivery, he must give precedence over any other DO-rated order to any DO-rated order which bears a program identification consisting of the letter A, B, C, or E, followed by a digit (including the program identification B–5 where used as a suffix), or the program identification Z–2, unless the person who placed such order having such program identification otherwise consents in writing.

SEC. 16. *Mandatory orders and directives.* Every person shall comply with each mandatory order and directive issued to him by NPA. Mandatory orders and directives issued by NPA take precedence over rated orders previously or subsequently received, unless a contrary instruction appears in the mandatory order or directive.

SEC. 17. *Use or disposition of material acquired under this regulation.* (a) Any person who gets material with a rating or through a specific authorization or a directive of NPA must, if possible, use or dispose of it (or of the product into which it has been incorporated) for the purpose for which the assistance was given. However, material obtained with any DO rating may be used to fill any DX rated order, or to fill any order which is entitled to precedence under section 15 (d) of this regulation. Physical segregation is not required as long as the restrictions applicable to any specific lot of material or product are observed with respect to an equivalent amount of the same material or product.

(b) The restriction in paragraph (a) of this section does not apply when a material, or a product into which it has been incorporated, can no longer be used for the purpose for which the priority assistance was given; for example, when the assistance was given to fill a particular order and the material or product does not meet the customer's specifications or the contract or order is cancelled. In such cases the rules on further use or disposition in paragraph (c) of this section must be observed.

(c) The holder of a material or product subject to paragraph (b) of this section may sell it as long as he complies with all requirements of other applicable sections of this regulation and of other orders and regulations of NPA, or he may use it himself in any manner or for any purpose as long as he complies with such requirements.

SEC. 18. *Delivery for unlawful purposes prohibited.* No person shall deliver any material which he knows or has reason to believe will be accepted, redelivered, held, or used in violation of any order or regulation of NPA.

SEC. 19. *Intracompany deliveries.* The provisions of this regulation apply not only to deliveries to other persons, including affiliates, and subsidiaries, but also to deliveries from one branch, division, or section of a single enterprise to another branch, division, or section of the same or any other enterprise under common ownership or control.

SEC. 20. *Effect of ratings upon materials subject to inventory restrictions.* The inventory restrictions described in all NPA regulations and orders (including CMP Regulation No. 2) apply to all materials subject thereto, including such materials obtained with ratings or other priorities assistance.

SEC. 21. *Scope of regulations and orders.* (a) All regulations and orders of NPA (including directions, directives, and other instructions) apply to all subsequent transactions even though they are covered by contracts previously entered into. Regulations and orders apply to transactions in the territories or insular possessions of the United States unless the regulation or order specifically states that it is limited to the continental United States or to the 48 States and the District of Columbia. However, restrictions of NPA orders or regulations on the use of material or on the amount of inventory shall not apply when the material is used or the inventory is held directly by the Department of Defense outside the 48 States and the District of Columbia, unless otherwise specifically provided.

(b) All orders and regulations of NPA which control the sale, transfer, or delivery of any material, product, or equipment, apply to sales made by any person, whether for his own account or for the account of others, and all restrictions upon accepting delivery apply to acceptance of delivery at any type of sale, including sales made by auctioneers, receivers, and trustees in bankruptcy, and in other cases where the assets of a business are being liquidated.

SEC. 22. *Defense against claims for damages.* No person shall be held liable for damages or penalties for any act or failure to act resulting directly or indirectly from compliance with a rule, regulation, or order of NPA (including any direction, directive, or other instruction), notwithstanding that any such rule, regulation, or order shall thereafter be declared by judicial or other competent authority to be invalid.

SEC. 23. *Request for adjustment or exception.* Any person affected by any provision of this regulation may file a request for adjustment or exception upon the ground that such provision works an undue or exceptional hardship upon him not suffered generally by others in the same trade or industry, or that its enforcement against him would not be in the interest of the national defense or in the public interest. In examining requests for adjustment or exception claiming that the public interest is prejudiced by the application of any provision of this regulation, consideration will be given to the requirements of the public health and safety, civilian defense, and dislocation of labor and resulting unemployment that would impair the defense program. Each request shall be in writing, by letter in triplicate, and shall set forth all pertinent facts, the nature of the relief sought, and the justification therefor.

SEC. 24. *Records and reports.* (a) Each person participating in any transaction covered by this regulation shall make and preserve, for at least 3 years thereafter, accurate and complete records of receipts, deliveries, inventories, production, and use, in sufficient detail to permit the determination, after audit, whether each transaction complies with the provisions of this regulation. This regulation does not specify any particular accounting method and does not require alteration of the system of records customarily used, provided such records supply an adequate basis for audit. Records may be retained in the form of microfilm or other photographic copies instead of the originals by those persons who, at the time such microfilm or other photographic records are made, maintain such copies of records in the regular and usual course of business.

(b) All records required by this regulation shall be made available for inspection and audit by duly authorized representatives of the National Production Authority, at the usual place of business where maintained.

(c) Persons subject to this regulation shall make such records and submit such reports to NPA as it shall require, subject to the terms of the Federal Reports Act of 1942 (5 U. S. C. 139–139F).

SEC. 25. *Communications.* All communications concerning this regulation shall be addressed to the National Production Authority, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: NPA Reg. 2.

SEC. 26. *Violations.* Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this regulation, or any other regulation or order of NPA, or who wilfully furnishes false information or conceals any material fact in the course of operation under this regulation, is guilty of a crime and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment or both. In addition, administrative action may be taken against any such person to suspend his privilege of making or receiving further deliveries of materials or using facilities under priority or allocation control and to deprive him of further priorities assistance.

NOTE: All reporting and record-keeping requirements of this regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

NPA Reg. 2, as amended, shall take effect November 10, 1952.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY,
By GEORGE W. AUXIER,
Executive Secretary.

LIST A OF NPA REG. 2

1. The following items are not presently subject to any ratings issued by or under the authority of NPA and therefore no rating shall be effective to obtain any of them:

Communications services.
Crushed stone.
Gravel.
Sand.
Scrap.
Slag.
Steam heat, central.
Waste paper.
Water.
Wood pulp.

2. Items with respect to which priority and allocation functions are within the jurisdiction of other Government agencies and therefore subject to regulation by them, are listed or referred to below. Such items are not subject to ratings issued by or under the authority of NPA. However, producers of such items are subject to NPA regulations and orders with respect to other materials used by them.

(a) Solid fuels: [1] All forms of anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, and lignitic coals, coke, and coal chemicals, except with respect to the distribution of coal chemicals produced as byproducts of coke made from coal which distribution was delegated to NPA by Defense Solid Fuels Administration Delegation 1 of May 2, 1951 (16 F. R. 4590).

(b) Gas and gas pipelines: [1] Natural gas, manufactured gas, and pipelines for the movement thereof.

(c) Petroleum and petroleum pipelines: [1] Crude oil, synthetic liquid fuel, their products and associated hydrocarbons, including pipelines for the movement thereof. The priority and allocation functions with respect to certain of such products listed in Petroleum Administration for Defense Delegation 1 of April 18, 1951 (16 F. R. 3389) were delegated to NPA.

(d) Electric power: [1] All forms of electric power and energy.

(e) Radioisotopes, stable isotopes, source and fissionable materials.[2]

(f) Farm equipment: [3] Domestic distribution of equipment manufactured for use on farms in connection with the production or processing of food. "Farm equipment" as used in Executive Order 10161 is determined to be only that equipment listed in Appendix A of a Memorandum of Agreement between Production and Marketing Administration (Department of Agriculture) and NPA, bearing dates of June 18 and June 26, 1952 (17 F. R. 6129), as the same may from time to time be amended.

(g) Fertilizer, commercial: [3] In form for distribution to users.

(h) Food, except in certain cases where used industrially: [3] In general, foods and other agricultural commodities and products are within the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture, but those which have industrial uses are within the jurisdiction of NPA when they lose their identity as food or agricultural commodities or products. The respective jurisdictions of the Department of Agriculture and NPA are described generally (and in certain cases specifically) in an agreement between the Production and Marketing Administration (Department of Agriculture) and NPA signed on March 30 and April 13, 1951, respectively (16 F. R. 3410), which agreement is referred to in NPA Delegation 10 of April 26, 1951 (16 F. R. 3669). The agreement (reference to which should be made) does not attempt to list all foods and agricultural commodities and products which involve industrial uses but does cover the major items as to which there might be a question of jurisdiction. In general, the respective jurisdictions fall within the following categories:

(1) Commodities which are within the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture until they enter any manufacturing process which results in their being neither food nor agricultural commodities or products (certain examples of which are listed in the agreement, such as egg products, fats, oils, grain and grain products, molasses, potatoes, spices, starches, sugar, and tartaric acid).

(2) Commodities which are within the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture until the point specified in the agreement (such as cotton lint and linters, hemp, flax fiber, skim milk for casein, wool, and mohair).

(3) Commodities which are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture (ice, naval stores, tobacco, and tobacco products).

(i) Transportation, storage, and port facilities, including air transport, coastwise, intercoastal, and overseas shipping.[4]

(j) Products (production and distribution) used in the petroleum industry and listed in NPA Delegation 9 (Feb. 26, 1951), as follows: [5]

(1) Tetraethyl lead fluid.
(2) Petroleum cracking catalysts.
(3) Special inhibitors used in gasoline.
(4) Lubricating oil additives.
(5) Fluids and additives made especially for oil and gas drilling, and demulsifiers.

(k) Ores, minerals, and other source materials listed in Column II of Appendix A of NPA Delegation 5, as amended January 29, 1952.[6]

[F. R. Doc. 52-12195; Filed, Nov. 10, 1952; 4:44 p. m.]

[NPA Reg. 2, Directions 1 and 2—Revocation]

REG. 2—BASIC RULES OF THE PRIORITIES SYSTEM

DIR. 1—AUTOMATIC CONVERSION OF DELIVERY ORDERS BEARING CERTAIN RATINGS

DIR. 2—STATUS OF CERTAIN DELIVERY ORDERS DURING THE THIRD QUARTER

REVOCATION

Direction 1 (16 F. R. 6033) and Direction 2 (16 F. R. 9417) to NPA Reg. 2 are hereby revoked.

This revocation does not relieve any person of any obligation or liability incurred under these directions, nor deprive any person of any rights received or accrued under said directions prior to the effective date of this revocation.

(64 Stat. 816, Pub. Law 429, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

This revocation shall take effect November 10, 1952.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY,
By GEORGE W. AUXIER,
Executive Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12193; Filed, Nov. 10, 1952; 4:43 p. m.]

[CMP Regulation No. 2 as Amended November 10, 1952]

CMP REG. 2—INVENTORIES OF CONTROLLED MATERIALS

This regulation as amended is found necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense and is issued pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. In the formulation of the amendment of this regulation, consultation with industry representatives was found to be impracticable due to the necessity for immediate action. However, there was consultation with industry representatives prior to the original issuance of this regulation on May 10, 1951.

EXPLANATORY

This amendment affects CMP Regulation No. 2 by amending sections 2, 3, and 10 (a), and by adding Schedule I.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.
1. What this regulation does.
2. Definitions.
3. General maximum inventory limitations.
4. Exceptions.
5. Adjustment of receipts and orders.
6. Separate inventories.
7. Prohibited deliveries.
8. Excess inventories.
9. Applicability of other regulations and orders.
10. Records and reports.
11. Applications for adjustment or exception.
12. Communications.
13. Violations.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 13 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, Pub. Law 429, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply sec. 101, 64 Stat. 799, Pub. Law 429, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2071; sec. 101, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.; sec. 2, E. O. 10200, Jan. 3, 1951, 16 F. R. 61; 3 CFR, 1951 Supp.; secs. 402, 405, E. O. 10281, Aug. 28, 1951, 16 F. R. 8789; 3 CFR, 1951 Supp.

SECTION 1. *What this regulation does.* The purpose of this regulation is to prevent the accumulation of excessive inventories of controlled materials. It does this by limiting the quantities of such materials that may be ordered, received, or delivered.

SEC. 2. *Definitions.* As used in this regulation:

(a) "Item of controlled material" means any item in any class of controlled material listed in Schedule I of CMP Regulation No. 1, which is different from

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[1] Under jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior—E. O. 10161, as amended by E. O. 10200, E. O. 10281, E. O. 10324 (15 F. R. 6105; 16 F. R. 61; 16 F. R. 8789; 17 F. R. 1711); DPA Del. 1, as amended (16 F. R. 11245).

[2] Under jurisdiction of the Atomic Energy Commission—60 Stat. 755; 42 U. S. C. et seq.

[3] Under jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture—E. O. 10161, as amended by E. O. 10200, E. O. 10281, E. O. 10324; DPA Del. 1, as amended. (See footnote 1 above for volume and page numbers of Federal Register.)

[4] Partly under jurisdiction of that Commissioner of the Interstate Commerce Commission responsible for supervision of its Bureau of Service and partly under jurisdiction of the Secretary of Commerce—E. O. 10161, as amended by E. O. 10200, E. O. 10281, E. O. 10324; DPA Del. 1, as amended. (See footnote 1 above for volume and page numbers of Federal Register.)

[5] Under jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior—NPA Delegation 9 (15 F. R. 1908).

[6] Under jurisdiction of Defense Materials Procurement Agency—NPA Del. 5, as amended January 29, 1952 (17 F. R. 902) and as further amended from time to time.

all other items in that class by reason of one or more of its specifications, such as length, width, thickness, temper, alloy, or finish.

(b) "User of controlled material" means any person who uses any item of controlled material for production, construction, or maintenance, repair, or operating supplies.

(c) "Class" means any numbered class of controlled material listed in Schedule I of this regulation.

(d) "Practicable minimum working inventory" means the smallest quantity of material from which a person can reasonably meet his deliveries or supply his services on the basis of his currently scheduled method and rate of operation. In the absence of unusual circumstances, a person's inventory will be considered more than a practicable minimum working inventory if the ratio of his inventory to his currently scheduled operations is substantially greater than the ratio which he normally maintained between his inventory and his operations during any reasonably representative period in the 6 months ending June 30, 1950.

SEC. 3. *General maximum inventory limitations.* (a) No user of controlled material shall accept delivery of any item of steel listed in Schedule I of CMP Regulation No. 1,[1] if his inventory of such item is, or by such receipt would become, in excess of the quantity of such item necessary to meet his deliveries, supply his services, or perform his operations, on the basis of his currently scheduled method and rate of operation during the succeeding 45-calendar-day period, or in excess of a practicable minimum working inventory, whichever is less: *Provided, however,* That from September 1, 1952, to December 31, 1952, the above specified 45-calendar-day period shall be a 30-calendar-day period.

(b) Commencing October 1, 1952, no user of controlled material shall accept delivery of any item of copper or aluminum listed in Schedule I of CMP Regulation No. 1, if his inventory of such item is, or by such receipt would become, in excess of the quantity of such item necessary to meet his deliveries, supply his services, or perform his operations, on the basis of his currently scheduled method and rate of operation during the succeeding 60-calendar-day period, or in excess of a practicable minimum working inventory, whichever is less.

(c) For the purpose of this regulation, any item of controlled material which is to be further processed is considered to be in inventory until actually put into process or actually installed or assembled. For the purpose of this regulation, processing does not include minor initial operations, such as painting, and does not include any shearing, cutting, trimming, or other operation, unless such initial operation is a part of a continuous fabricating or assembling operation; nor does it include operations such as inspection, testing, segregation, or earmarking for a specific job.

[1] Non-nickel-bearing stainless steel (containing less than one percent nickel) is not a controlled material and therefore is not subject to this regulation but is subject to NPA Reg. 1.

(d) A user of controlled material may elect, as of any date between November 10, 1952, and November 15, 1952, and as of the first day of each calendar quarter thereafter, to maintain his inventory of all controlled material which falls within any one class on the basis of such a class, instead of on the basis of items, of controlled material. No user of controlled material who makes such an election with regard to one or more classes of controlled material shall accept delivery of any item of controlled material if his inventory of the class into which such item falls is, or by such receipt would become, in excess of the aggregate quantity (by weight) of all items in the same class, necessary to meet his deliveries, supply his services, or perform his operations, on the basis of his currently scheduled method and rate of operation during the succeeding 45-calendar-day period in the case of steel (30-calendar-day period until December 31, 1952) and during the succeeding 60-calendar-day period in the case of copper and aluminum, or in excess of a practicable minimum working inventory, whichever is less. Furthermore, no user of controlled material shall accept delivery of any item of controlled material which he has elected to maintain on a class basis if his inventory of such item is, or by such receipt would become, in excess of a practicable minimum working inventory. After such an election has been made, as aforesaid, with respect to a particular class, it may not thereafter be changed with respect to such class without the prior written approval of NPA. Under this paragraph, a user of controlled material may maintain his inventory of all controlled material which falls within one or more classes on the basis of such classes and his inventory of all controlled material which falls within other classes on the basis of items.

SEC. 4. *Exceptions.* Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 of this regulation, any person may accept delivery of any item of controlled material in excess of the prescribed inventory limits under the following circumstances:

(a) If any producer of controlled material exercises his privilege under section 20 of CMP Regulation No. 1 of making delivery prior to the delivery date specified by the user of controlled material, such delivery may be accepted and the prescribed limits exceeded to the extent that such excess results from such prior delivery.

(b) If a user of controlled material has instructed a producer or other supplier to reduce, postpone, or cancel a delivery, and the material has been shipped or loaded for shipment before receipt of such instruction, delivery of such material may be accepted and the prescribed limits exceeded to the extent that such excess results from such delivery.

(c) If a user of controlled material has instructed a producer to reduce, postpone, or cancel a delivery of a special item of controlled material which the producer has already produced or has in production, or for the production of which he has acquired special materials, delivery of such special item may be accepted and the prescribed limits exceeded to the extent that such excess results from such delivery. For the purposes of this section, a special item of controlled material is one which the producer does not usually make, stock, or sell, and which he cannot readily dispose of to others.

(d) If a user of controlled material would be authorized under section 3 of this regulation to accept delivery of a quantity of an item of controlled material less than the minimum shown for such item in Schedule IV of CMP Regulation No. 1, he may accept delivery of the full minimum shown in such schedule, provided that the controlled material involved is not procurable from a distributor.

(e) If any producer of controlled material, under a directive of NPA, makes delivery of controlled material to a person who will convert such controlled material into another form of controlled material, the person to whom such delivery was made may accept the delivery and exceed the prescribed limits to the extent that such excess results from such delivery.

(f) If a user of controlled material imports any controlled material that he acquired prior to landing, he may accept delivery of such material and exceed the prescribed limits to the extent that such excess results from such delivery. However, if by such acceptance his inventory exceeds the prescribed limits, he may not accept further deliveries of such controlled material from domestic sources until his inventory thereof is reduced to permitted levels.

SEC. 5. *Adjustment of receipts and orders.* Every user of controlled material must place orders and schedule receipts in such manner that deliveries of controlled material to him may be made without violating the provisions of this regulation. If, by reason of change in his operations, slowing or stoppage of production, delayed delivery by a controlled materials producer or other supplier, or other cause, a person who has ordered material for future delivery would, if he accepted delivery on the dates specified, exceed the limits prescribed by this regulation, he shall promptly revise and adjust his outstanding orders and scheduled receipts and, if necessary, reduce, postpone, or cancel the same, so that his acceptance of deliveries will conform to this regulation.

SEC. 6. *Separate inventories.* (a) A person who has more than one operating unit may elect to maintain separate inventory records for each such unit and, if he does, the provisions of this regulation shall apply to each such unit independently. After such an election has been made, it may not at any time thereafter be changed without the prior written approval of NPA.

(b) In determining his inventory, a person shall include all items of controlled material in his possession and all such items held for his account by another person, but not items of controlled material held by him for the account of another person.

SEC. 7. *Prohibited deliveries.* No person shall deliver any item of controlled material if he knows or has reason to

believe that acceptance of such delivery would be in violation of this regulation.

SEC. 8. *Excess inventories.* This regulation does not provide for disposal of excess inventories which may be on hand. However, excess inventories of items of controlled material, including inventories of such items which are not in form usable by the holder, are subject to requisition, under appropriate circumstances, as provided in Title II of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

SEC. 9. *Applicability of other regulations and orders.* Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to relieve any person from complying with all other applicable regulations and orders of NPA.

SEC. 10. *Records and reports.* (a) Each person participating in any transaction covered by this regulation shall make and preserve, for at least 3 years thereafter, accurate and complete records of receipts, deliveries, inventories, production, and use, in sufficient detail to permit the determination, after audit, whether each transaction complies with the provisions of this regulation. Each person who elects to maintain all or part of his inventory of controlled material on a class basis shall simultaneously incorporate in his records a statement to the effect that he has made such an election. This regulation does not specify any particular accounting method and does not require alteration of the system of records customarily used, provided such records supply an adequate basis for audit. Records may be retained in the form of microfilm or other photographic copies instead of the originals by those persons who, at the time such microfilm or other photographic records are made, maintain such copies of records in the regular and usual course of business.

(b) All records required by this regulation shall be made available for inspection and audit by duly authorized representatives of the National Production Authority, at the usual place of business where maintained.

(c) Persons subject to this regulation shall make such records and submit such reports to NPA as it shall require, subject to the terms of the Federal Reports Act of 1942 (5 U. S. C. 139–139F).

SEC. 11. *Applications for adjustment or exception.* Any person subject to any provision of this regulation may file a request for adjustment, exception, or other relief upon the ground that such provision works an undue or exceptional hardship upon him not suffered generally by others in the same trade or industry, or that its enforcement against him would not be in the interest of the national defense or in the public interest. In examining requests claiming that the public interest is prejudiced, consideration will be given to the requirements of public health and safety, civilian defense, and dislocation of labor and resulting unemployment that would impair the defense program. Each request shall be in writing submitted in triplicate, shall set forth all pertinent facts and the nature of the relief sought, and shall state the justification therefor.

SEC. 12. *Communications.* All communications concerning this regulation shall be addressed to the National Production Authority, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: CMP Regulation No. 2.

SEC. 13. *Violations.* Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this regulation or any other regulation or order of the National Production Authority, or who wilfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information in the course of operation under this regulation, is guilty of a crime and, upon conviction, may be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both. In addition, administrative action may be taken against any such person to suspend his privilege of making or receiving further deliveries of materials or using facilities under priority or allocation control and to deprive him of further priorities assistance.

NOTE: All reporting and record-keeping requirements of this regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

This regulation as amended shall take effect November 10, 1952.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY,
By GEORGE W. AUXIER,
Executive Secretary.

SCHEDULE I TO CMP REGULATION NO. 2—CLASSES OF CONTROLLED MATERIAL[1]

Carbon steel (including wrought iron)
1. Bar, bar shapes.
2. Sheet, strip (coated and uncoated).
3. Plate.
4. Structural shapes, piling.
5. Pipe, tubing.
6. Wire, wire products.
7. Tool steel (including die blocks and tool steel forgings).
8. All other mill forms and products (not including forgings except for wheels).
9. Castings (not including cast iron).

Alloy steel (except stainless steel)
1. Bar, bar shapes.
2. Sheet, strip.
3. Plate.
4. Structural shapes.
5. Pipe, tubing.
6. Wire.
7. Tool steel (including die blocks and tool steel forgings).
8. All other mill forms and products (not including forgings, except for wheels).
9. Castings.

Stainless steel (containing 1 percent or more of nickel)
1. Seamless tubing.
2. All other mill forms and products (not including forgings).
3. Castings.

[1] This schedule applies solely to the maintenance of inventories on a class basis under CMP Regulation No. 2, as authorized in section 3 (d) of that regulation. All terms used in this schedule shall have the same meaning as the same terms, when used in Schedule I to CMP Regulation No. 1, as that schedule may be amended from time to time.

SCHEDULE I TO CMP REGULATION NO. 2—CLASSES OF CONTROLLED MATERIAL[1]—Con.

Copper and copper-base alloy brass mill products
Copper (unalloyed)
1. Bar, rod, shapes, wire (except electrical wire).
2. Sheet, strip, plate, rolls.
3. Pipe, tubing (seamless).

Copper-base alloy
1. Bar, rod, shapes, wire.
2. Sheet, strip, plate, rolls, military ammunition cups and discs.
3. Pipe, tubing (seamless).

Copper wire mill products
1. All copper wire and cable for electrical conduction.
2. Copper-clad steel wire containing over 20 percent copper by weight regardless of end use.

Copper and copper-base alloy foundry products and powder
1. Copper, brass, and bronze castings.
2. Copper, brass, and bronze powder.

Aluminum
1. Rolled bar, rod, wire (including drawn wire), structural shapes, extruded bar and rod.
2. Aluminum cable steel reinforced (ACSR) and bare aluminum cable, insulated or covered wire or cable.
3. Extruded shapes, tubing (including drawn or welded tubing).
4. Sheet, strip, plate.
5. Pig or ingot, granular or shot.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12194; Filed, Nov. 10, 1952; 4:43 p. m.]

Chapter XXI—Office of Rent Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

[Rent Regulation 1, Amdt. 23 to Schedule B]

[Rent Regulation 2, Amdt. 24 to Schedule B]

RR 1—HOUSING

RR 2—ROOMS IN ROOMING HOUSES AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS

SCHEDULE B—SPECIFIC PROVISIONS RELATING TO INDIVIDUAL DEFENSE-RENTAL AREAS OR PORTIONS THEREOF

OHIO

Effective November 12, 1952, Rent Regulation 1 and Rent Regulation 2 are amended as set forth below.

(Sec. 204, 61 Stat. 197, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 1894)

Issued this 10th day of November 1952.

JAMES MCI. HENDERSON,
Director of Rent Stabilization.

1. Item 70 is added to Schedule B of Rent Regulation 1—Housing, reading as follows:

70. *Provisions relating to Montgomery County, Ohio, a portion of the Dayton Defense-Rental Area (Item 230 of Schedule A):*

With respect to housing accommodations in Montgomery County, Ohio, a portion of the Dayton Defense-Rental Area, section 141 of this regulation is changed to read as follows:

SEC. 141. *Alternate adjustment for increases in costs and prices.* The present maximum rent for housing accommodation does not equal (1) 130 percent of the maximum rent in effect on June 30, 1947, or 130 percent of the maximum rent for comparable housing accommodations on June 30, 1947,

if no maximum rent was in effect on that date; (2) plus or minus any increases or decreases in maximum rent ordered after June 30, 1947, under this regulation, for major capital improvements or increases or decreases in living space, services, furniture, furnishings or equipment or substantial deterioration. The adjustment under this section shall be in an amount sufficient to cause the maximum rent to equal (1) 130 percent of the maximum rent in effect on June 30, 1947, for the housing accommodation or comparable housing accommodations, whichever is applicable; (2) plus or minus appropriate increases or decreases in rental value, if any, as specified herein: *Provided, however,* That the Director shall give appropriate consideration to orders issued under sections 157 or 162 decreasing maximum rents which were in effect on June 30, 1947. Adjustments under this section shall be effective automatically upon the filing of the petition if a maximum rent was in effect on June 30, 1947. In all other cases, they shall not be effective until the order is issued by the Director. All provisions of this regulation insofar as they are applicable to Montgomery County, Ohio, a portion of the Dayton Defense-Rental Area, are amended to the extent necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Item 70 of Schedule B.

2. Item 76 is added to Schedule B of Rent Regulation 2—Rooms, reading as follows:

76. *Provisions relating to Montgomery County, Ohio, a portion of the Dayton Defense-Rental Area (Item 230 of Schedule A):*

With respect to housing accommodations in Montgomery County, Ohio, a portion of the Dayton Defense-Rental Area, section 138 is added to this regulation to read as follows:

SEC. 138. *Alternate adjustment for increases in costs and prices.* The present maximum rent for the room does not equal (1) 130 percent of the maximum rent in effect on June 30, 1947, or 130 percent of the maximum rent for comparable rooms on June 30, 1947, if no maximum rent was in effect on that date; (2) plus or minus any increases or decreases in maximum rent ordered after June 30, 1947, under this regulation, for major capital improvements or increases or decreases in living space, services, furniture, furnishings or equipment or substantial deterioration. The adjustment under this section shall be in an amount sufficient to cause the maximum rent to equal (1) 130 percent of the maximum rent in effect on June 30, 1947, for the room or comparable rooms, whichever is applicable; (2) plus or minus appropriate increases or decreases in rental value, if any, as specified herein: *Provided, however,* That the Director shall give appropriate consideration to orders issued under sections 157 or 160 decreasing maximum rents which were in effect on June 30, 1947. Adjustments under this section shall be effective automatically upon the filing of the petition if a maximum rent was in effect on June 30, 1947. In all other cases, they shall not be effective until the order is issued by the Director. All provisions of this regulation insofar as they are applicable to Montgomery County, Ohio, a portion of the Dayton Defense-Rental Area, are amended to the extent necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Item 76 of Schedule B.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12191; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:56 a. m.]

[Rent Regulation 1, Amdt. 24 to Schedule B]

RR 1—HOUSING

SCHEDULE B—SPECIFIC PROVISIONS RELATING TO INDIVIDUAL DEFENSE-RENTAL AREAS OR PORTIONS THEREOF

ILLINOIS

Effective November 13, 1952, Rent Regulation 1 is amended as set forth below.

(Sec. 204, 61 Stat. 197, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 1894)

Issued this 10th day of November 1952.

JAMES McI. HENDERSON,
Director of Rent Stabilization.

1. Item 71 is added to Schedule B of Rent Regulation 1—Housing, reading as follows:

71. *Decontrol of specified classes of housing accommodations.* The application of this regulation is hereby terminated, effective November 13, 1952, with respect to housing accommodations in Cook County, Illinois, a portion of the Chicago Defense-Rental Area, which on August 1, 1952, met the description set forth in either of the following paragraphs (a) or (b):

(a) Unfurnished housing accommodations having a maximum rent which (1) was $150.00 or more per month and (2) was equal to at least $35.00 per room per month, or

(b) Furnished housing accommodations having a maximum rent which (1) was $175.00 or more per month and (2) was equal to at least $45.00 per room per month.

When on August 1, 1952, the housing accommodations had alternative maximum rents for alternative conditions, the maximum rent in effect on August 1, 1952, for the conditions under which it was rented on that date or for the conditions under which it was rented on the date it was last rented prior to August 1, 1952, if vacant on August 1, 1952, shall be used to determine whether the housing accommodations are decontrolled or not.

For purposes of this decontrol provision, space not ordinarily considered as being a separate room such as foyer, bathroom, hall, closet, pantry or alcove, shall not be counted as a room. All provisions of this regulation insofar as they are applicable to Cook County, Illinois, a portion of the Chicago Defense-Rental Area, are amended to the extent necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Item 71 of Schedule B.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12192; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:56 a. m.]

TITLE 47—TELECOMMUNICATION

Chapter I—Federal Communications Commission

PART 1—PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

DEPOSITIONS

In the matter of amendment of §§ 1.821, 1.822, 1.825, 1.826 and 1.827 of the Commission's rules and regulations relating to depositions.

1. The Commission has reviewed its rules of practice and procedure relating to the taking of depositions with a view toward making these rules more flexible and liberal. We believe that such action is particularly desirable at this time in view of the number of hearings which will result from the lifting of the TV "freeze."

2. The Commission's rules now permit the taking of a deposition in all cases only upon Commission order, issued pursuant to a motion. The rules also set certain fixed time limits in connection with the taking and filing of depositions. The Commission's experience indicates that in the majority of cases no opposition is made to motions for the taking of depositions. It follows, therefore, that the motions procedure presently prescribed by the rules results in unnecessary work on the part of the parties and the Commission. Accordingly, we believe that the requirement of a motion and order as a condition precedent to the taking of a deposition is unnecessary and should be deleted. We also believe that the fixed time limits presently prescribed by our rules impose unnecessarily rigid limitations upon the taking of depositions. The time within which depositions should be taken will depend on the facts and circumstances involved in the particular cases in which they are sought to be used. The rules adopted herein provide that depositions should be taken on reasonable notice.

3. The provision that depositions of "parties in interest" may only be admitted in evidence upon a showing that "the witness is dead or seriously ill or that the requirement to produce the witness at the hearing would cause undue hardship" was designed to exclude from our hearings, except in the circumstances enumerated, deposition testimony relating to controverted matters of persons with a substantial interest in or who hold positions of responsibility with a party to the proceeding. The term "parties in interest", however, may be defined to include within it a larger group of persons than was contemplated. In addition the present rule does not permit the admission into evidence of a deposition where in view of the nature of the testimony no useful purpose would be served by insistence upon oral presentation at the hearing. The rules adopted herein relating to the admissibility of such testimony have been in light of these considerations.

4. The Commission's rules relating to the taking of depositions have been amended in accordance with the above considerations. Other changes have also been made in these rules to make them more liberal and flexible.

5. The amendments to the Commission's rules adopted herein are procedural in nature, and, therefore, the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act with respect to notice of proposed rule making and prior publication are inapplicable, and the amendments may be effective immediately. The amendments are issued pursuant to the authority contained in sections 4 (i), 303 (r) and 409 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

6. In view of the foregoing, it is ordered that, effective immediately, the Commission's rules and regulations

relating to the taking of depositions are amended as set forth below.

Adopted: October 29, 1952.

Released: October 30, 1952.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

1. Sections 1.821, 1.822, 1.825, and 1.826 are amended to read as follows:

§ 1.821 *Depositions on notice—(a) Notice of examination: time and place.* A party to a hearing desiring to take the deposition of any person shall give reasonable notice in writing to every other party. The notice shall state the time and place for taking the deposition, the name and address of each person to be examined,, if known, and if the name is not known, a general description sufficient to identify him or the particular class or group to which he belongs, and the matters with which the deposition will be concerned. On motion of any party upon whom the notice is served, the Commission may, for cause shown, enlarge or shorten the time.

(b) *Orders for the protection of parties and deponents.* After notice is served for taking a deposition, upon motion, seasonably made by any party or by the person to be examined, and upon notice and for good cause shown, the Commission may make an order that the deposition shall not be taken, or that it may be taken only at some designated place other than that stated in the notice, or that it may be taken only on written interrogatories, or that certain matters shall not be inquired into, or that the scope of the examination shall be limited to certain matters, or that the examination shall be held with no one present except the parties to the action and their officers or counsel, or that after being sealed the deposition shall be opened only by order of the Commission; or that Commission may make any other order which justice requires to protect the party or witness from annoyance, embarrassment, or oppression.

§ 1.822 *Persons before whom depositions may be taken.* (a) Depositions shall be taken before any judge of any court of the United States, or any United States commissioner, or any clerk of a district court, or any chancellor, justice or judge of a supreme or superior court, mayor or chief magistrate of a city, judge of a county court, or court of common pleas of any of the United States, or any notary public, not being of counsel or attorney to any party, nor interested in the event of the proceeding.

(b) *Record of examination; oath; objections.* The officer before whom the deposition is to be taken shall administer an oath or affirmation to the witness and shall personally, or by someone acting under his direction and in his presence, record the testimony of the witness. The testimony shall be taken stenographically and transcribed, unless the parties agree otherwise. Any objection made at the time of the examination to the qualifications of the officer taking the deposition, or to the manner of taking it, or to the evidence presented, or to the conduct of any party, and any other objection to the proceedings, shall be noted by the officer upon the deposition. Evidence objected to shall be taken subject to such objection. In lieu of participating in the oral examination, parties served with notice of taking a deposition may transmit written interrogatories to the officer, who shall propound them to the witness and record the answers verbatim.

§ 1.825 *Inclusion in the record; objections.* (a) No deposition shall constitute a part of the record in any proceeding until received in evidence at a hearing. Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, objection may be made at the hearing to receiving in evidence any deposition or part thereof for any reason which would require the exclusion of the evidence, if the witness were then present and testifying.

(b) Objections to the competency of a witness, or to the competency, relevancy, or materiality of testimony are not waived by failure to make them before or during the taking of the deposition, unless the ground of the objection is one which might have been obviated or removed if presented at that time.

(c) Errors and irregularities occurring at the oral examination in the manner of taking the deposition, in the form of the questions or answers, in the oath, or affirmation, or in the conduct of parties and errors of any kind which might be obviated, removed, or cured if promptly presented, are waived unless seasonable objection thereto is made at the taking of the deposition.

§ 1.826 *Inclusion in record.* The deposition of a person with a substantial interest in or holding a position of responsibility with a party to the proceeding will not be admitted in evidence unless it is shown that the witness is dead or seriously ill, or that such exceptional circumstances exist, or that the testimony proferred is of such character that in the interest of justice and with due regard to the importance of presenting the testimony of the witnesses orally, the deposition should be admitted.

2. Section 1.827 is deleted.

(Sec. 4, 48 Stat. 1066, as amended, 47 U. S. C. 154. Interprets or applies sec. 303, 48 Stat. 1082, as amended; 47 U. S. C. 303)

[F. R. Doc. 52-12073; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

[Docket No. 10021]

PART 2—FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS AND RADIO TREATY MATTERS; GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS:

PART 12—AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE

ALLOCATION OF FREQUENCIES

In the matter of amendment of §§ 2.104 (a) and 12.111 (a) (1) (i) of the rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission.

At a session of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 29th day of October 1952;

The Commission having under consideration its further notice of proposed rule making in the above-entitled matter in which it was proposed to redesignate, geographically, areas in the United States, its territories, and possessions with respect to the sharing by radio amateurs of the frequency band 1800–2000 kc with the Loran system of radionavigation, to re-allocate segments of that band to these areas, and to respecify the operating limitations applicable in each such area;

It appearing, that in accordance with the requirements of section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act, general notice of proposed rule making in the above-entitled matter, which made provision for the submission of written comments by interested parties, was duly published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on April 26, 1952 (17 F. R. 3748), and that the period provided for the filing of comments has now expired;

It further appearing, that comments were filed by some 18 individuals, amateur radio clubs and other amateur organizations and that 11 were in favor of adoption of the proposed amendment, three clubs and one individual from Minnesota, while not in opposition, requested use of all the segments of the 1800–2000 kc band in the State of Minnesota and, three individuals in Iowa were opposed to a change;

It further appearing, that the amendments herein contemplate division of the United States into relatively large geographical areas where a frequency segment can be used in the entire area without interference to Loran operation, and that to provide a different pattern of sharing for the benefit of a single state within such an area would therefore not be feasible;

It further appearing, that authority for the aforesaid amendment is contained in section 4 (i) and 303 (c) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended;

It is ordered, that, effective December 15, 1952, §§ 2.104 (a) and 12.111 (a) (1) (i) be and they hereby are amended as set forth below.

Released: October 30, 1952.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

1. Footnote NG23, § 2.104 (a), *Table of frequency allocations*, rules governing Frequency Allocation and Treaty Matters, is amended as follows:

NG23 (a) The amateur service may use, in any area, whichever bands, 1800–1825, 1875–1900, 1900–1925 or 1975–2000 kc, are not required for Loran in that area, in accordance with the following conditions:

(1) The use of these frequencies by the amateur service shall not be a bar to the expansion of the radionavigation (Loran) service;

(2) The amateur service shall not cause harmful interference to the radionavigation (Loran) service;

(3) Only types A1 and A3 emission shall be employed;

(4) Amateur operation shall be limited to:

Area	Bands, kc	DC plate input power in watts	
		Day	Night
Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and States to the east of these States, including District of Columbia.	1800–1825, 1875–1900	500	200
North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, and States to the west of these States, except State of Washington.	1900–1925, 1975–2000	500	200
State of Washington	1900–1925, 1975–2000	200	50
Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas	1800–1825, 1875–1900	200	75
Hawaiian Islands	1900–1925, 1975–2000	500	200
Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands	1800–1825, 1875–1900	500	200
Alaska, Guam, and other Territories and possessions of the United States not listed above.	None	No operation.	No operation.

(b) The provisions of (a) above shall be considered as temporary in the sense that they shall remain subject to cancellation or to revision, in whole or in part, by order of the Commission without hearing whenever the Commission shall deem such cancellation or revision to be necessary or desirable in the light of the priority within this band of the Loran system of radionavigation.

2. Section 12.111 (a) (1) (i), 1800 to 2000 kc, rules governing Amateur Radio Service, is amended to read as follows:

(i) 1800 to 2000 kc. Use of this band is on a shared basis with the Loran system of radionavigation. The amateur service may use, in any area, whichever bands, 1800–1825, 1875–1900, 1900–1925 or 1975–2000 kc, are not required for Loran in that area, in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The use of these frequencies by the amateur service shall not be a bar to the expansion of the radionavigation (Loran) service.

(b) The use of these frequencies by stations in the amateur service shall not cause harmful interference to the Loran system of radionavigation. If an amateur station causes such interference, the station licensee shall, as directed by the Commission, immediately cease operation on the frequencies involved.

(c) Only type A1 or A3 emission shall be employed.

(d) Amateur operation shall be limited to the following areas, to the indicated frequency bands within each such area, and to the indicated maximum plate power input to the tube or tubes supplying energy to the antenna during day and night hours, respectively, on such frequencies:

Area	Authorized bands, kc	DC plate input power in watts	
		Day	Night
Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri Arkansas, Louisiana and States to the east of these States, including District of Columbia.	1800–1825, 1875–1900	500	200
North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, and States to the west of these States except the State of Washington.	1900–1925, 1975–2000	500	200
State of Washington	1900–1925, 1975–2000	200	50
Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas	1800–1825, 1875–1900	200	75
Hawaiian Islands	1900–1925, 1975–2000	500	200
Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands	1800–1825, 1875–1900	500	200
Alaska, Guam, and other Territories and possessions of the United States not listed above.	None	No operation.	No operation.

(e) The provisions of this subparagraph shall be considered as temporary in the sense that they shall remain subject to cancellation or to revision, in whole or in part, by order of the Commission without hearing whenever the Commission shall deem such cancellation or revision to be necessary or desirable in the light of the priority within this band of the Loran system of radionavigation.

(Sec. 4, 48 Stat. 1066 as amended, 47 U. S. C. 154. Interprets or applies sec. 303, 48 Stat. 1082, as amended; 47 U. S. C. 303)

[F. R. Doc. 52–12072; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:48 a. m.]

[Docket No. 9808]

PART 3—RADIO BROADCAST SERVICES

REBROADCAST; ORIGINATING STATION

In the matter of amendment of §§ 3.191, 3.291, 3.591, 3.655, and 3.790 of the Commission's rules and regulations.

1. On May 14, 1952, the Commission adopted a report and order in the above-entitled proceeding (17 F. R. 4711) in which it set forth its interpretation of section 325 (a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, with respect to certain matters, and also adopted a new amendment to its rules and regulations.

2. Section 325 (a) provides in pertinent part: "* * * nor shall any broadcasting station rebroadcast the program or any part thereof of another broadcasting station without the express authority of the originating station."

3. As stated in the notice of proposed rule making issued herein on October 5, 1950, this proceeding arose out of a controversy between two television stations concerning the meaning of the term "originating station" in section 325 (a), which raised questions of general interest which the Commission believed should be the subject of rule making. Accordingly, it was proposed to amend §§ 3.191, 3.291, 3.591, 3.655 and 3.790 of the Commission's rules and regulations to clarify these rules with respect to the meaning of the term "originating station" in section 325 (a) of the Communications Act, to resolve any possible conflict between section 325 (a) and the Commission's rules against exclusivity, and to clarify the Commission's rules with respect to the necessity for securing the consent of foreign broadcast stations under section 325 (a).

4. In its report and order of May 14, 1952, the Commission, after considering the comments filed in response to the notice of October 5, 1950, set forth its interpretation of section 325 (a) in respect of the following matters:

(1) In the absence of an applicable treaty, the statute does not require the consent of the originating station before the rebroadcast of the program of a foreign broadcast station.

(2) The "originating station" is the station whose signal is received and transmitted, either simultaneously or at a later time.

(3) The statute does not confer upon the originating station an arbitrary right to refuse consent for a rebroadcast, without regard to the nature of the interests sought to be protected by a refusal and its effect upon the public interest. In addition to these interpretations of section 325 (a), an amendment of the rules was adopted providing for a report to the Commission in each instance of a refusal to grant permission for a rebroadcast.

5. Upon petitions seeking such relief, the Commission has twice postponed the effective date of the amendment to the rules for successive periods to, and including, October 31, 1952.

6. Petitions have also been received from Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., National Broadcasting Company, Inc., National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, and on behalf of stations KLOK, WKLO, KXRO, KLO, KING, KPQ, KPHO, WHEN, and WOW, seeking reconsideration of the Report and Order of May 14, 1952, and the amendments to the rules adopted on that date. These petitions have been opposed by Honorable Harry R. Sheppard, and by Gordon P. Brown of Radio Station WSAY, Rochester, New York.[1]

7. The petitions for reconsideration do not seek reconsideration of the Commission's determinations with respect to the need for consent from a foreign station or the meaning of the term "originating station." They do challenge the reporting requirement and the interpretation of the report and order with respect to the absolute right of a station to refuse consent for a rebroadcast.

8. The Commission finds, upon reconsideration, that the amendments to its

[1] The petition filed on October 9, 1952, on behalf of radio stations KLOK, WKLO, KXRO, KLO, KING, KPQ, KPHO, WHEN, and WOW has been considered only as it was directed to the amendments to the rules. It was not timely filed with respect to the interpretive aspects of the report and order. (Communications Act of 1934, section 405.) Gordon Brown's petition in opposition, filed on October 23, 1952, was also filed too late for consideration as an opposition thereto since it was filed more than 10 days subsequent to the filing of the petition it opposed. (Section 1.730 of the rules and regulations.) Gordon Brown's request, made in the same petition, that the Commission investigate an alleged conspiracy to restrain rebroadcasting, based upon an alleged unity of action in opposing the Commission's report and order herein, will be denied, since it is unsupported by facts sufficient to warrant an investigation.

rules requiring a report in each instance of a denial of consent for a rebroadcast are unnecessary. No facts have been presented to the Commission by those opposing the requirement concerning the probable extent of any possible burden which the reporting requirement might involve. Indeed, the reporting rule as finally adopted on May 14, 1952, was in almost the identical language as that proposed in the notice of proposed rule making which had been adopted on October 5, 1950. Yet none of the instant petitioners or any other persons who filed comments addressed to the proposed rule raised any question concerning the burdens which are now alleged.[2]

9. Nevertheless, we find that many situations may be presented in the day-to-day operation of stations which raise difficult but bona fide questions as to the applicability of our rule. Thus, a station may frequently have difficulty in deciding whether particular types of inquiries are requests for rebroadcast privileges, or whether responses to such inquiries setting forth conditions for granting rebroadcast consent constitute "refusals." A station may thus act at its peril in failing to file a report which under a different interpretation of the circumstances involved might be deemed by the Commission to have been required under the rule. Moreover, an undeterminable number of requests to rebroadcast may involve situations which would not be thought to warrant a complaint or where a refusal would not be improper. We now recognize that these factors make it undesirable to deal with the problem by the rule adopted. Instead, the same purposes may be achieved by leaving it to the Commission to request explanatory statements from licensees in situations in which complaint is made by another licensee of an alleged refusal to permit a rebroadcast. The procedure in connection with such complaints would thus be similar to that followed in the case of other complaints. The amendments to the Commission's rules and regulations adopted on May 14, 1952, will therefore be deleted.

10. The petitions for reconsideration also argue, in substance, that section 325 (a) gives an absolute right of refusal, and that the Commission is legislating, contrary to the intent of the statute, when it declares that the right to refuse consent for a rebroadcast is not absolute. It is said that a refusal to grant consent cannot be made a relevant consideration in determining whether a station has operated in the public interest. The oppositions to the petitions for reconsideration support the Commission's previous interpretation of the statute. They also argue that the use of section 325 (a) to prevent a station from carrying a sponsor's program by means of a rebroadcast when the sponsor desires to have that station carry the program, involves a restraint of trade, and that rebroadcasts are valuable both to sponsors, independent stations, and the public.

11. In the report and order of May 14, 1952, we set forth our interpretation of the meaning and purpose of section 325 (a). We have carefully considered the comments received since the adoption of that report and order. They do not persuade us, however, that section 325 (a) of the Communications Act was intended as a lonely exception to the general principle that every broadcasting station is licensed to serve the public interest and that every station is accountable for such of its actions as affect that interest and the wider and more efficient use of the channels of interstate communications. We cannot, therefore, accept an interpretation of section 325 (a) which reads into that section the creation of an absolute right unqualified in any respect by the duties and responsibiilties of stations under other sections of the act.

12. However, lest there be any misunderstanding, we wish to make clear that we have not said, and we are not saying, that legitimate property rights, recognized by law, may be freely appropriated by others through the mere device of demanding rebroadcast privileges. Moreover, we have not implied, nor are we implying, that many, if not most, cases in which request to rebroadcast a station's program is denied may not be justified under the circumstances there presented. It is clear, however, that a licensee may abuse its right to refuse rebroadcast privileges, just as it may abuse other rights. The principle involved is not novel. Thus, a broadcast station has a right to decide who shall use its facilities and for what type of program, but not the right to act arbitrarily in this respect without due regard to the public interest in a well-rounded program service. See, "In the Matter of Editorializing by Broadcast Licensees," 1 (Pt. 2) Pike & Fischer, R. R. p. 91:201. So too, even the holder of a copyright or patent cannot use it to unreasonably deter competition. See, e. g., Interstate Circuit v. United States, 306 U. S. 208, at 230.

13. We do not attempt here to define the scope and attributes of property interests in broadcast material which may legitimately be entitled to protection, or the effect of the antitrust laws in this field. Nor do we seek to specify here the situations where such refusal is justified or where it is unjustified. Such determinations will obviously depend upon the facts of particular cases and upon an evaluation of such factors as whether licensees of stations, through express or implied agreements or understandings, act in concert with each other or with other interests in refusing rebroadcast requests, whether requesting stations serve the same or a different area as the station whose program they wish to rebroadcast, whether the request is for permission to carry a simultaneous rebroadcast or to rebroadcast a program at some subsequent date, whether the requesting station has indicated a willingness to pay a reasonable share of the legitimate costs of the originating station, whether or not other persons having interests in the program have requested or agreed to the rebroadcast, and whether the program concerned has public service aspects that make its wide dissemination to the public clearly desirable.

14. Upon reconsideration, we believe, as above stated, that the reporting provisions which we adopted in our May 14, 1952, report are unnecessary and may be deleted. We believe that the interpretation of section 325 (a) of the Communications Act therein announced is correct and should be affirmed.

15. *Accordingly, it is ordered,* That the amendments to §§ 3.191, 3.291, 3.591, 3.655 and 3.790 of the Commission's rules and regulations adopted on May 14, 1952, are hereby deleted and rescinded and the report in this matter adopted on May 14, 1952, is, in all other respects, affirmed, and

16. *It is further ordered,* That the petition filed on October 23, 1952, by Gordon Brown requesting an investigation of an alleged conspiracy is denied.

(Sec. 4, 48 Stat. 1066 as amended, 47 U. S. C. 154. Interprets or applies sec. 303, 48 Stat. 1082, as amended; 47 U. S. C. 303)

Adopted: October 29, 1952.

Released: November 3, 1952.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,[3]

[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12074; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

[2] Section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act requires "either the terms or substance of the proposed rule or a description of the subjects and issues involved." The Commission's notice of proposed rule making, although directed chiefly to the problem of exclusivity, specifically stated "Such an amendment [to the rules] might require that an originating station which refuses permission to rebroadcast a program file with the Commission and with the station requesting such permission a written statement describing the grounds and reasons for the refusal; . . . In view of the importance of the subject matter it is desired that interested persons be afforded an opportunity to present their views in the matter before the Commission issues final amendments to the above sections of the Commission's rules. To accomplish that purpose the instant rule making proceedings are being instituted." The comments received by the Commission in the petitions for reconsideration which were directed to the reporting requirement should have been filed in response to the notice of proposed rule making. The burdens now claimed to result from the rule should have been as apparent to the petitioners when the rule was proposed as after it was adopted. Conceding that the final rule may have had a wider application than the proposal, its substance was exactly the same. It destroys the whole purpose of the Administrative Procedure Act requirement of notice to ignore a proposal because it is a "suggestion," when that very purpose is to provide an opportunity to comment on proposed rules, which, by statutory requirement, can only be suggestions. There is no magic terminology in proposing a new rule so long as the purpose is clear. It was abundantly clear here. This problem is mentioned here because a great deal of effort and misunderstanding might have been avoided if the opportunity to comment on the proposed rule had been properly availed of by those who now comment adversely upon it.

[3] Commissioner Hyde concurring and issuing the following statement: "I favor the reconsideration and deletion of the rule previously announced and concur in the opinion insofar as it accomplishes that purpose."

TITLE 46—SHIPPING

Chapter I—Coast Guard, Department of the Treasury

Subchapter N—Explosives or Other Dangerous Articles or Substances and Combustible Liquids on Board Vessels

[CGFR 52-41]

PART 146—TRANSPORTATION OR STOWAGE OF EXPLOSIVES OR OTHER DANGEROUS ARTICLES OR SUBSTANCES, AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS ON BOARD VESSELS

PART 147—REGULATIONS GOVERNING USE OF DANGEROUS ARTICLES AS SHIPS' STORES AND SUPPLIES ON BOARD VESSELS

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

A notice regarding proposed changes in the regulations governing the transportation of inflammable solids and oxidizing materials, corrosive liquids, heaters for motor vehicles and certification of ships' stores and supplies was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER dated February 27, 1952, 17 F. R. 1728, as Items I to IV, inclusive, on the agenda to be considered by the Merchant Marine Council and a public hearing was held by the Merchant Marine Council on March 25, 1952, in Washington, D. C. All the comments submitted were considered and where practicable were incorporated into the regulations.

The purpose of the amendment to 46 CFR 146.08-11 is to permit the use of heaters on motor vehicles while being transported on board vessels subject to the provisions of R. S. 4472, as amended (46 U. S. C. 170). This regulation will permit heater installations on motor vehicles, which present similar hazards and will require similar safeguards as refrigerating equipment, which is presently permitted.

The purpose for amending 46 CFR 146.22-1 to 146.22-100, inclusive, regarding detailed regulations pertaining to inflammable solids and oxidizing materials, is to revise and bring up to date the applicable requirements. The regulations permit a number of new hazardous inflammable solids and oxidizing materials, which have become commercially important, to be shipped by water in increasing quantities. A number of new containers for inflammable solids and oxidizing materials are also allowed. The changes in the regulations are in agreement with the regulations prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission insofar as it is practicable for water transportation.

The purpose for amending 46 CFR 146.23-1 to 146.23-100, inclusive, regarding detailed regulations pertaining to corrosive liquids, is to revise and bring up to date the applicable requirements. The regulations will permit a number of new corrosive liquids, which have become commercially important, to be shipped by water in increasing quantities. A number of new containers for corrosive liquids are also allowed. All the changes in these requirements are in agreement with the Interstate Commerce Commission's regulations insofar as it is practicable for water transportation.

The purpose for amending 46 CFR 147.03-3 is to require the manufacturer of ships' stores and supplies to pay for the cost of any test required to determine if such article can be safely used on board merchant vessels. The purpose for amending 46 CFR 147.03-4 is to revise the requirements regarding the manufacturer's statement which must accompany the application for certification of a product as ships' stores and supplies. These changes are based on a request from the Bureau of the Budget. No objections were received in connection with the changes in the procedure to obtain certification.

The detailed regulations governing the transportation of inflammable solids and oxidizing materials and corrosive liquids have been completely revised and the sections renumbered to allow for future expansion, if necessary. For convenience, a table showing the old section number and the new section number assigned is printed below and the asterisk before a section number indicates that section has been revised:

COMPARISON OF OLD SECTION NUMBERS WITH NEW SECTION NUMBERS

Old section No.	*New section No.*
*146.22-1	*146.22-1
*146.22-2	*146.22-1
*146.22-3	*146.22-1
146.22-4	146.22-5
146.22-5	146.22-10
146.22-6	146.22-15
146.22-7	146.22-20
*146.22-8	*146.22-25
146.22-9	146.22-30
*146.22-100	*146.22-100
*146.23-1	*146.23-1
*146.23-2	*146.23-1
146.23-3	146.23-5
*146.23-4	*146.23-10
146.23-5	146.23-15
*146.23-6	*146.23-20
*146.23-7	*146.23-25
*146.23-8	*146.23-30
*146.23-9	*146.23-30
146.23-10	146.23-35
*146.23-10a	*146.23-40
*146.23-10b	*146.23-45
*146.23-11	*146.23-30
*146.23-12	*146.23-100
146.23-13	146.23-50
*146.23-100	*146.23-100

*Indicates that text of section has been revised.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commandant, United States Coast Guard, by Treasury Department Order No. 120, dated July 31, 1950 (15 F. R. 6521), to promulgate regulations in accordance with the statutes cited with the regulations below, the following amendments to the regulations are prescribed which shall become effective 90 days after date of publication of this document in the FEDERAL REGISTER:

SUBPART—HIGHWAY VEHICLES LOADED WITH DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES AND TRANSPORTED ON BOARD VESSELS

1. Section 146.08-11 is amended to read as follows:

§ 146.08-11 *Motor vehicles having refrigerating or heating equipment.* (a) Motor vehicles, fitted with refrigerating or heating equipment using an inflammable liquid or gas as fuel, may be accepted for transportation, and such refrigerating or heating equipment may be operated while the vehicle is on board a vessel, provided the installation conforms with the following requirements:

(1) The installation is rigidly mounted and free of any movement other than normal vibration of operation.

(2) A shut-off control, easily accessible to the operator of the vehicle, is fitted to the fuel and electrical supply of refrigerating or heating equipment.

(3) The fuel storage tank, the fuel lines and the carburetor or other device shall be tight and show no signs of leakage.

(b) Refrigerating or heating equipment not fitted with automatic starting and stopping devices shall, if the vehicle operator desires the equipment to operate while on board the vessel, be started before the vehicle is taken on board. It may continue in operation while the vehicle is on the vessel, but if for any cause the motor ceases to operate it shall not be restarted until after the vehicle leaves the vessel.

(c) Vessels on voyages exceeding thirty (30) minutes' duration shall provide a stowage for vehicles having refrigerating or heating equipment operated by internal combustion engines as will permit ready diffusion of exhaust gases to the open air. Passenger vehicles shall not be stowed in a position adjacent to vehicles operating internal combustion motors as would expose the occupants thereof to excessive concentrations of exhaust fumes from such motors.

(d) The master or person in charge of a vessel may, when he deems it necessary for any cause, require the vehicle operator to stop the operation of refrigerating or heating equipment attached to a vehicle while on board the vessel.

(R. S. 4405, as amended, 4472, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 170. Interprets or applies sec. 5, 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. 1275)

2. Sections 146.22-1 to 146.22-100, inclusive, and sections 146.23-1 to 146.23-100, inclusive, are amended to read as follows:

SUBPART—DETAILED REGULATIONS GOVERNING INFLAMMABLE SOLIDS AND OXIDIZING MATERIALS

Sec.

146.22-1	Definition of inflammable solids and oxidizing materials.
146.22-5	Stowage on board vessels.
146.22-10	Limitation of "On deck" stowage.
146.22-15	Mixed stowages of oxidizing materials.
146.22-20	Stowage of charcoal.
146.22-25	Exemptions for inflammable solids and oxidizing materials.
146.22-30	Authorization to load or discharge ammonium nitrate.
146.22-100	Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials.

AUTHORITY: §§ 146.22-1 to 146.22-100 issued under R. S. 4405, as amended, 4472, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 170. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. 1275.

§ 146.22-1 *Definition of inflammable solids and oxidizing materials.* An inflammable solid is defined by the I. C. C.

regulations as a solid substance other than one classified as an explosive, which is liable, under conditions incident to transportation, to cause fires through friction, through absorption of moisture, through spontaneous chemical changes, or as a result of retained heat from the manufacturing or processing. An oxidizing material is defined by the I. C. C. regulations as a substance such as a chlorate, permanganate, peroxide, or a nitrate that yields oxygen readily to stimulate the combustion of organic matter. Such definitions are binding upon all shippers making shipments of inflammable solids and oxidizing materials by common carrier vessels engaged in interstate or foreign commerce by water. These definitions are accepted and adopted and form part of the regulations in this subchapter applying to all shippers making shipments of inflammable solids and oxidizing materials by any vessel, and shall apply to the owners, charterers, agents, master, or other person in charge of a vessel and to other persons, transporting, carrying, conveying, storing, stowing or using inflammable solids or oxidizing materials on board any vessel subject to R. S. 4472, as amended, and the regulations in this subchapter.

§ 146.22–5 *Stowage on board vessels.* All inflammable solids and oxidizing materials offered for transportation on board vessels shall, when taken on board a vessel, be stowed in accordance with the provisions applying to the particular character of vessel as shown in the tables forming § 146.22–100, and with the detailed regulations of stowage.

§ 146.22–10 *Limitation of "On deck" stowage.* When "On deck in open" stowage is permitted for any substance by § 146.22–100 it shall apply only to the water-tight containers in which such substances are packed.

§ 146.22–15 *Mixed stowages of oxidizing materials.* The stowage of bichromates, chlorates, perchlorates, nitrates, and peroxides with explosives and other dangerous articles or substances shall conform to the following conditions:

(a) These substances shall not be stowed in the same compartment or hold in which explosives are stowed.

(b) These substances shall not be stowed in the same compartment or hold in which acids and other corrosive liquids (white label) are stowed.

(c) These substances shall not be stowed in the same compartment or hold in which inflammable liquids (red label) are stowed.

(d) These substances shall not be stowed in the same compartment in which cotton, sulfur in bulk, or charcoal are stowed, nor shall they be stowed in a hold over or under one in which sulfur in bulk is stowed.

(e) These substances shall not be stowed in proximity to readily combustible materials such as textile products or finely divided substances such as organic powder, etc.

§ 146.22–20 *Stowage of charcoal.* In the stowage of charcoal the following conditions shall be complied with:

(a) Before stowing charcoal the compartment or hold in which the charcoal is to be stowed shall be swept broom clean. Any residue of a former cargo, such as and including products of petroleum, vegetable or animal oils, nitrate, or sulfur, shall be carefully cleaned up and the charcoal protected by clean dunnage from coming in contact with any such residue.

(b) (1) Charcoal packed in bags and offered for transportation aboard vessels in quantities of more than 1 ton shall be so loaded that the bags are laid horizontally and so packed that there will be space for efficient air circulation. If the bags are not compactly filled and closed so as to avoid free space within, dunnage strips shall be laid between the bags both vertically and horizontally. Space for ventilating shall be maintained in the way of bulkheads, the shell of the vessel, the under deck, and the overhead deck.

(2) When stowage space permits, not more than 40 tons of charcoal shall be stowed in any one compartment or hold. If the arrangements of hold space require the stowage of larger tonnage, the arrangement for ventilating should be increased to assure sufficient venting effect.

(c) Broken bags shall be refused and loose material from broken bags accumulating in the hold during loading shall be removed. Bags may be repacked or have new closing means provided and then stowed.

(d) Charcoal "Screenings" packed in bags shall be so stowed as to provide spaces for air circulation between tiers regardless of the quantity being transported.

§ 146.22–25 *Exemptions for inflammable solids and oxidizing materials.* (a) Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials when packed in inside containers of not over 1 pound net weight each, and packed in outside containers not exceeding 25 pounds net weight each, are exempt from specification packaging, marking other than name of contents, and labeling requirements, unless otherwise provided by the regulations in this part.

(b) Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials total weight not over 16 ounces in any outside package, unless otherwise provided by the regulations in this part, are exempt from specification packaging, marking other than name of contents, and labeling requirements.

(c) Such limited quantity shipments may be accepted on board all vessels subject to the regulations in this part provided the bill of lading or other shipping paper correctly describes the article in accordance with the true name as shown in the commodity list. Stowage shall be "On deck under cover" or "Tween decks" in a compartment not subject to artificial heat.

(d) the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section do not extend to shipments of the following inflammable solids and oxidizing materials:

Acetyl benzoyl peroxide, solution.
Bags, nitrate of soda, empty and unwashed.
Benzoyl peroxide.
Burnt cotton.
Calcium chlorite.
Calcium phosphide.
Calcium, metallic, crystalline.
Calcium resinate.
Calcium resinate (fused).
Carbopropoxide, unstabilized.
Charcoal, wood, screenings.
Chlorobenzoyl peroxide (para).
Coal, ground bituminous, sea coal and coal facings.
Cobalt resinate, precipitated.
Cotton waste, oily.
Fiber, burnt.
Fibers or fabrics, oily.
Fish scrap or fish meal.
Hair, wet.
Iron sponge.
Isopropyl percarbonate, unstabilized.
Lithium hydride.
Lithium metal.
Lithium silicon.
Matches, strike-anywhere.
Motion-picture film (exposed) and motion-picture film scrap (nitrocellulose base).
Motion-picture film, old and worn out (nitrocellulose base).
Paper stock, wet.
Paper waste, wet.
Phosphoric anhydride.
Phosphorus, amorphous, red.
Phosphorus pentachloride.
Phosphorus sesquisulfide.
Phosphorus, white or yellow.
Photographic film scrap.
Picric acid, wet, exceeding 16 ounces.
Potassium, metallic, and potassium, metallic liquid alloy.
Potassium peroxide.
Pyroxylin plastic scrap.
Rags, oily.
Rags, wet.
Sodium amide.
Sodium chlorite.
Sodium hydride.
Sodium, metallic, and sodium, metallic liquid alloy.
Sodium metallic, dispersion in organic solvent.
Sodium peroxide.
Sodium picramate.
Spent iron mass or spent iron sponge.
Spent oxide.
Tankage, garbage, tankage, fertilizers.
Tankages, rough ammoniate.
Tetranitromethane.
Textile waste, wet.
Thorium metal, powdered.
Titanium metal powder, wet.
Urea nitrate, wet, over 16 ounces.
Wool waste, wet.
X-ray film (exposed) and X-ray film scrap (nitrocellulose base).
Zinc ammonium nitrite.
Zirconium metallic, dry, wet or sludge.
Zirconium picramate.

§ 146.22–30 *Authorization to load or discharge ammonium nitrate.* (a) Shipments of ammonium nitrate or ammonium nitrate fertilizer in amounts exceeding 500 pounds shall not be laden on or discharged from any vessel at any point or place in the United States, its territories or possessions, not including the Panama Canal Zone, until authorization for such loading or discharging has been obtained by the owner, agent, charterer, master, or person in charge of the vessel from the District Commander or other officer of the United States Coast Guard designated by the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard for such purpose.

(b) Before such permit is issued the District Commander shall ascertain where it is proposed to load or unload the ammonium nitrate or ammonium nitrate fertilizer. If the District Commander finds that the proposed facility at which the vessel is to load or unload is in a congested area of the port, he shall with-

hold the issuance of a permit until the vessel secures the use of a facility in an area so remotely situated from populous centers that in the event of fire or explosions, loss of lives and property may be minimized. When the District Commander finds that the proposed facility is in a remote area, he is directed to make the use of such a facility a condition of the permit. The District Commander shall in the issuance of the permit observe the provision of § 146.01–12.

§ 146.22–100 *Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials.*

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Acetyl benzoyl peroxide, solution (*solution must not contain more than 40% by weight of the peroxide in a nonvolatile solvent*).	*Solution of an organic peroxide in a nonvolatile solvent. Clear, colorless liquid with sharp odor.* *Burns very rapidly with accelerating intensity when ignited.* Do not stow with combustible materials, explosives or acids (white label).	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Wooden boxes, (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes, (ICC–12B) WIC, not over 1 gal. cap. Not permitted	Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden boxes, (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes, (ICC–12B) WIC, not over 1 gal. cap. Not permitted	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Wooden boxes, (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes, (ICC–12B) WIC, not over 1 gal. cap. Not permitted	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes, (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes, (ICC–12B) WIC, not over 1 gal. cap. Not permitted.
Acetyl benzoyl peroxide, solid.						
Acetyl peroxide, solution (*solution must not contain more than 25% by weight of the peroxide in a nonvolatile solvent*).	*Solution of an organic peroxide in a nonvolatile solvent. Clear, colorless liquid.* Do not stow with combustible materials, explosives, or acids (white label).	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Wooden boxes, (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes, (ICC–12B) WIC, not over 1 gal. cap. Not permitted	Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden boxes, (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes, (ICC–12B) WIC, not over 1 gal. cap. Not permitted	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Wooden boxes, (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes, (ICC–12B) WIC, not over 1 gal. cap. Not permitted	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes, ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes, (ICC–12B) WIC, not over 1 gal. cap. Not permitted.
Acetyl peroxide, solid.						
Aluminum dross	*Amorphous grey lumps, varying from powder to about 3 inch dimension.* *May contain some metallic aluminum.* *May evolve inflammable gas if wet.* Must not be shipped when hot, or when containing moisture liable to cause heating or fire during transportation. Stow in dry, well-ventilated space.	No label required.	No other restrictions.	No other restrictions.	No other restrictions.	No other restrictions.
Ammonium bichromate.	*Orange-red odorless crystals.* *Decomposed by heat.* *Will render organic substances easily inflammable.* *Do not breathe air laden with dust of this material.* *Soluble in water.* Do not stow with acids (white label) or combustible materials. Stow well away from living quarters and foodstuffs.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 400 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC–12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC–22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 400 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC–12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC–22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 400 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC–12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC–22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 400 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC–12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC–22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Ammonium picrate, wet (*when wet with not less than 10% of water and in a quantity not exceeding 16 ounces in one outside package*).	*In accepting shipments, observe outside containers carefully for signs of leakage. Refuse packages showing leakage or signs of having leaked.*	No label required	May be packed and shipped as "Drugs, chemicals, medicines or cosmetics", which see.	May be packed and shipped as "Drugs, chemicals, medicines or cosmetics", which see.	May be packed and shipped as "Drugs, chemicals, medicines or cosmetics", which see.	May be packed and shipped as "Drugs, chemicals, medicines or cosmetics", which see.
Bags, nitrate of soda, empty and unwashed.	*Burlap or other fiber bags used for shipment of nitrate of soda. Very inflammable due to impregnation with nitrate.* Do not stow in same compartment with explosives, inflammable liquids (red label), combustible liquids or combustible materials.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 400 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Barium peroxide (*binoxide, dioxide*).	*A heavy grayish-white powder.* *Mixed with organic material or finely divided metals, it is dangerously inflammable and may be ignited by friction or may cause spontaneous ignition of such material.* *Poisonous if taken internally.* *Insoluble in water.* Stow away from foodstuffs. Do not stow with combustible materials, explosives, or acids (white label). Keep cool and dry.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 1,400 lb. net wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 1400 lb. net wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 1400 lb. net wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt.
Benzoyl peroxide, dry	*Granular forms are highly inflammable.* *Strong supporters of combustion.* *Insoluble in water.* Keep cool and dry. Do not stow with combustible materials, explosives, or acids (white label).	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt.
Benzoyl peroxide, wet (*when wet with not less than 30% by weight of water*). Shipping containers must have marked thereon the gross tare and net weight of the package.	*A light, finely divided white crystalline powder.* *In dry condition burns almost as rapidly as nitrocellulose.* When in powdered or crystalline form must be wet with at least 30% by weight of water. Check gross weight of container to ascertain if leakage has occurred. Reject leaking containers or ones that show signs of having leaked.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) WIMC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) WIMC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) WIMC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) WIMC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.
Burnt cotton (not repicked): The originating bill of lading or other shipping paper must bear the shipper's certifying statement that the bales of cotton have not shown evidence of fire for a period of ten days. NOTE: When burnt cotton is repicked and rebaled it is not subject to this regulation and may be shipped as "Cotton."	*Cotton that has been on fire and from which the burnt portions have not been removed by repicking.* *The principal hazard is that the fire may rekindle.*	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck in open." Outside containers: Not permitted unless securely baled.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Calcium chlorite	*A strong oxidizing material in the form of crystals or crystalline powder.* *Mixed with organic material or finely divided metals it is dangerously ignitible and may be ignited by friction or may cause spontaneous ignition of such material.* *Soluble in water.* Do not stow with charcoal, sulfur, sugar, flour, and similar finely divided substances. Do not stow in same compartment with explosives, acids (white label), inflammable liquids (red label) or combustible materials. Keep cool.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Under deck, but not overstowed." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC–17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 pounds gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Calcium hypochlorite compounds, dry, containing more than 8.80% available oxygen (39% available chlorine). Lithium hypochlorite compounds, dry, containing more than 8.80% available oxygen (39% available chlorine).	*White powder.* *Decomposed by moisture.* *If exposed to excessive heat, or to the rays of the sun, it may decompose spontaneously evolving vapor with sufficient pressure to rupture container.* *The vapors from ruptured containers have been known to ignite spontaneously.* *When exposed it gives off pungent vapors (chlorine) that are corrosive.* *May destroy textiles.* Do not stow in the same compartment with corrosive liquids (white label) nor with turpentine. Stow well away from foodstuffs, living quarters, and all sources of artificial heat. Keep dry and cool.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck, but not overstowed." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A, 6B, 6C) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Strong wooden or fiberboard packages with inside metal containers not over 5 lb. cap. each. Outside wooden containers not to exceed 150 lb. gross weight and outside fiberboard containers not to exceed 65 lb. gross weight.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A, 6B, 6C) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Strong wooden or fiberboard packages with inside metal containers not over 5 lb. cap. each. Outside wooden containers not to exceed 150 lb. gross weight and outside fiberboard containers not to exceed 65 lb. gross weight.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A, 6B, 6C) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Strong wooden or fiberboard packages with inside metal containers not over 5 lb. cap. each. Outside wooden containers not to exceed 150 lb. gross weight and outside fiberboard containers not to exceed 65 lb. gross weight.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A, 6B, 6C) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Strong wooden or fiberboard packages with inside metal containers not over 5 lb. cap. each. Outside wooden containers not to exceed 150 lb. gross weight and outside fiberboard containers not to exceed 65 lb. gross weight.
Calcium, metallic	*A highly inflammable solid in the form of gray, hard lumps with a lustrous silver-white surface when freshly cut.* *Decomposes water with evolution of hydrogen.* Do not stow with explosives, inflammable liquids (red label) or acids (white label). Stow in a well ventilated compartment. Keep dry and cool.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC–17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 50 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC–12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums (ICC–22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Calcium, metallic, crystalline.	*A highly inflammable solid in the metallic crystalline form.* *Decomposes water with evolution of hydrogen.* Do not stow with explosives, inflammable liquids (red label) or acids (white label). Stow in a well ventilated compartment. Keep dry and cool.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) WIMC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Metal barrels or drums (ICC-6A, 6B, 6C) not over 350 lb. gr. wt. Metal drums (ICC-17C) STC, not over 350 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Calcium peroxide	*White to yellowish, odorless powder.* *Strong oxidizing agent.* *Decomposes on exposure to moist air.* *With acids forms hydrogen peroxide.* *Slightly soluble in water.* Do not stow with explosives, combustible materials, or acids (white label).	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 1400 lb. net wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A), WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A), WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 1400 lb. net wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A), WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 1400 lb. net wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A), WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt.
Calcium phosphide	*Solid gray lumps* *Decomposes on contact with water or damp air, generating hydrogen phosphide, a spontaneously inflammable and poisonous gas.* Do not stow over holds containing explosives or inflammable liquids. Do not stow in same compartment with compressed gases, inflammable liquids (red label) or acids (white label). Keep absolutely dry.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-6A, 6B, 6C) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) lined with metal and with hermetically sealed inside containers, not over 250 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Calcium resinate	*Fine white powder with odor resembling rosin.* *Tends to heat spontaneously unless very carefully processed.* *Insoluble in water.* Do not stow with explosives, combustible materials, or acids (white label).	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A, 6B, 6C) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F, 37G) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) with airtight metal inside containers, not over 250 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Calcium resinate, fused	*Brownish colored lumps with odor resembling rosin.* *When lumps become broken into dust, tend to heat spontaneously.* *Insoluble in water.* Do not stow with explosives, combustible materials or acids (white label).	Yellow.				
Cobalt resinate, precipitated.	*Fine, brownish powder, with odor resembling rosin.* *Tends to heat spontaneously and ignite when exposed to air.* *Insoluble in water.* Do not stow with explosives, combustible materials, or acids (white label).	Yellow.				

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Caprylyl peroxide solution.	*Straw-colored liquid with sharp odor.* *Burns extremely rapidly when ignited, even by external flame.* *Decomposes suddenly at about 194° F.* *Immiscible with water.* Do not stow with explosives, combustible materials, or acids (white label). Keep cool.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Wooden boxes, (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A), WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes, (ICC–12B) WIC, not over 1 gal. cap.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Charcoal: The following requirement applies to shipments of all forms of charcoal: The originating bill of lading or other shipping paper shall bear the shipper's certifying statement that the charcoal is described by its proper shipping name as shown herein; conforms in all other respects to all of the applicable requirements as set forth in these regulations; and that the material has been prepared and packed under the conditions as set forth in the current I. C. C. regulations governing the substance.	*Charcoal is an artificial carbon obtained by incomplete combustion of substances such as wood, bone, nut shell, vegetable or animal matter. It is shipped in the form of fine, very light, black powder, or in heavy grains or lumps or sticks.* *Case hardening compounds are usually wood charcoal together with such energizers as sodium or barium carbonates, cyanides, etc.* Do not stow in the same compartment with explosives, inflammable liquids (red label), oxidizing materials (yellow label) or acids (white label), nor with oils or greases. Do not accept charcoal that shows signs of heat. Require a certifying statement from the shipper that the charcoal has been exposed to the air for the required period of time before shipping. Keep cool and dry.					
Charcoal activated. Carbon activated.	*A more or less pure, powdered or granulated form of charcoal characterized by high absorptive capacity.*	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Tight wooden barrels or kegs, tight wooden boxes, fiberboard boxes, not more than 4 bu. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC, wooden boxes WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Siftproof paper bags or paperlined burlap (jute) bags, not more than 2½ bu. cap.	Not permitted	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Tight wooden barrels or kegs, tight wooden boxes, fiberboard boxes, not more than 4 bu. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC, wooden boxes WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Siftproof paper bags or paperlined burlap (jute) bags, not more than 2½ bu. cap.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Tight wooden barrels or kegs, tight wooden boxes, fiberboard boxes, not more than 4 bu. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC, wooden boxes WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Siftproof paper bags or paperlined burlap (jute) bags, not more than 2½ bu. cap.
Charcoal briquettes	*Briquettes made from wood charcoal with starch and water or tar for a binder.* *Such prepared charcoal no longer retains its fiery tendency, the pores being obstructed by the added material.*	No label required	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Tight wooden barrels or kegs, tight wooden boxes, fiberboard boxes. Unlined burlap (jute) bags, strong, unlined cotton bags, not more than 4 bu. cap. Paper-lined burlap (jute) bags, paper bags, not more than 2½ bu. cap. NOTE: Charcoal briquets may also be accepted in bulk on board cargo vessels.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Tight wooden barrels or kegs, tight wooden boxes, fiberboard boxes. Unlined burlap (jute) bags, strong, unlined cotton bags, not more than 4 bu. cap. Paper-lined burlap (jute) bags, paper bags, not more than 2½ bu. cap.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Tight wooden barrels or kegs, tight wooden boxes, fiberboard boxes. Unlined burlap (jute) bags, strong, unlined cotton bags, not more than 4 bu. cap. Paper-lined burlap (jute) bags, paper bags, not more than 2½ bu. cap. NOTE: Charcoal briquettes may also be accepted in bulk in highway vehicles which show no signs of sifting.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Tight wooden barrels or kegs, tight wooden boxes, fiberboard boxes. Unlined burlap (jute) bags, strong, unlined cotton bags, not more than 4 bu. cap. Paper-lined burlap (jute) bags, paper bags, not more than 2½ bu. cap. NOTE: Charcoal briquettes may also be accepted in bulk in railroad freight cars or highway vehicles which show no signs of sifting.

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Charcoal screenings made from "pinon" wood.	*Charcoal screenings consist of small pieces of charcoal varying from about 5/8 inch in the maximum dimension to grains of dust.*	No label required.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers:* Unlined burlap (jute) bags; strong, unlined cotton bags, not more than 4 bu. cap. *NOTE: Screenings made from pine wood charcoal must not be accepted for transportation unless the shipper certifies that the screenings have been stored in a dry place in loosely piled bags; freely exposed to the air for not less than 5 days after separation from the lump before shipment.	Not permitted	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers:* Unlined burlap (jute) bags; strong, unlined cotton bags, not more than 4 bu. cap. *NOTE: Screenings made from pine wood charcoal must not be accepted for transportation unless the shipper certifies that the screenings have been stored in a dry place in loosely piled bags; freely exposed to the air, for not less than 5 days after separation from the lump before shipment.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers:* Unlined burlap (jute) bags; strong, unlined cotton bags, not more than 4 bu. cap. *NOTE: Screenings made from pine wood charcoal must not be accepted for transportation unless the shipper certifies that the screenings have been stored in a dry place in loosely piled bags; freely exposed to the air, for not less than 5 days after separation from the lump before shipment.
Charcoal, wood screenings, *other than "pinon" wood screenings.*	*Small pieces or dust*	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers:* Unlined burlap (jute) bags; strong, unlined cotton bags; not more than 4 bu. cap. *NOTE: Charcoal, wood screenings, other than pine wood screenings must not be accepted for transportation unless the shipper certifies that the screenings have been stored in a dry place in loosely piled bags, freely exposed to the air, for not less than twenty (20) days after separation from the lump before shipment.	Not permitted	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers:* Unlined burlap (jute) bags; strong, unlined cotton bags; not more than 4 bu. cap. *NOTE: Charcoal, wood screenings, other than pine wood screenings must not be accepted for transportation unless the shipper certifies that the screenings have been stored in a dry place in loosely piled bags, freely exposed to the air, for not less than twenty (20) days after separation from the lump before shipment.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers:* Unlined burlap (jute) bags; strong, unlined cotton bags; not more than 4 bu. cap. *NOTE: Charcoal, wood screenings, other than pine wood screenings must not be accepted for transportation unless the shipper certifies that the screenings have been stored in a dry place in loosely piled bags, freely exposed to the air, for not less than twenty (20) days after separation from the lump before shipment.
Charcoal screenings, wet (wet charcoal screenings are not permitted transportation or storage on board any vessel).	*Charcoal screenings from wet charcoal, or wet screenings, or screenings which have been wetted since manufacture and not dried and exposed to the air for the required period of time.*		Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Charcoal, shell	*Charcoal made from cocoanut shells, walnut shells, corn cobs, peach pits or similar materials.*	No label required	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Tight wooden barrels or kegs, tight wooden boxes, fiberboard boxes: unlined burlap (jute) bags; not more than 4 bu. cap. Paper-lined burlap (jute) bags; paper bags, not more than 2½ bu. cap.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Tight wooden barrels or kegs, tight wooden boxes, fiberboard boxes; unlined burlap (jute) bags; not more than 4 bu. cap. Paper-lined burlap (jute) bags: paper bags, not more than 2½ bu. cap.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Tight wooden barrels or kegs, tight wooden boxes, fiberboard boxes; unlined burlap (jute) bags; not more than 4 bu. cap. Paper-lined burlap (jute) bags: paper bags, not more than 2½ bu. cap.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Tight wooden barrels or kegs, tight wooden boxes, fiberboard boxes; unlined burlap (jute) bags; not more than 4 bu. cap. Paper-lined burlap (jute) bags; paper bags, not more than 2½ bu. cap. In bulk in tight railroad freight cars or highway vehicles which show no signs of sifting.
Charcoal, wet (wet charcoal is not permitted transportation or storage on board any vessel)	*Charcoal in any form, that is wet or that has been wetted since manufacture and not dried and exposed to the air for the required period of time.*		Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Charcoal, wood, crushed, granulated, ground or pulverized	*Crushed, granulated, ground or pulverized charcoal is prepared from either lump charcoal or charcoal screenings.*	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Tight wooden barrels or kegs, tight wooden boxes, fiberboard boxes, not more than 4 bu. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs WIC, wooden boxes WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Siftproof paper bags or paper-lined burlap (jute) bags, not more than 2½ bu. cap.	Not permitted	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Tight wooden barrels or kegs, tight wooden boxes, fiberboard boxes, not more than 4 bu. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs WIC, wooden boxes WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Siftproof paper bags or paper-lined burlap (jute) bags, not more than 2½ bu. cap.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Tight wooden barrels or kegs, tight wooden boxes, fiberboard boxes, not more than 4 bu. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs WIC, wooden boxes WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Siftproof paper bags or paper lined burlap (jute) bags, not more than 2½ bu. cap.
Charcoal, wood, lump (lump wood charcoal must be dry and free from screenings and brands).	*Lump wood charcoal free from screenings.*	No label required	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween deck readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Tight wooden barrels or kegs, tight wooden boxes, fiberboard boxes, unlined burlap (jute) bags, strong, unlined cotton bags, not more than 4 bu. cap. Paper-lined burlap (jute) bags, paper bags, not more than 2½ bu. cap.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Tight wooden barrels or kegs, tight wooden boxes, fiberboard boxes, unlined burlap (jute) bags, strong, unlined cotton bags, not more than 4 bu. cap. Paper-lined burlap (jute) bags, paper bags, not more than 2½ bu. cap.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Tight wooden barrels or kegs, tight wooden boxes, fiberboard boxes, unlined burlap (jute) bags, strong, unlined cotton bags, not more than 4 bu. cap. Paper-lined burlap (jute) bags, paper bags, not more than 2½ bu. cap. May also be accepted in bulk in tight highway vehicles which show no signs of sifting.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Tight wooden barrels or kegs, tight wooden boxes, fiberboard boxes, unlined burlap (jute) bags, strong, unlined cotton bags, not more than 4 bu. cap. Paper-lined burlap (jute) bags, paper bags, not more than 2½ bu. cap. May also be accepted in bulk in tight railroad freight cars or highway vehicles which show no signs of sifting.
Chlorates Barium chlorate. Calcium chlorate. Chlorates, N. O. S. Potassium chlorate. Chlorate of potash. Sodium chlorate. Chlorate of soda. Strontium chlorate. Zinc chlorate.	*Chlorates are in the form of colorless crystals or the powder thereof and are strong oxidizing agents.* *Chlorates mixed with organic matter form very inflammable compositions, and frequently act as high explosives when mixed with finely divided organic material or finely divided metals.* *Mixtures of chlorates with organic matter or finely divided materials may be ignited by friction.* *All chlorates when brought in contact with sulfuric acid are liable to cause fire or explosion.* *Chlorates mixed with ammonium salts are liable to spontaneous decomposition and ignition.* *Soluble in water.* Chlorates should not be stowed in the same compartment with explosives, acids (white label), inflammable liquids (red label) or combustible materials such as cotton, charcoal, sulfur, etc.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible" Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, must be at least 24 gauge metal throughout, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11A, 11B), WIC, not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A), WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B), WIC, not over 25 lb. net wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B), WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A, 22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Authorized only for chlorate of soda: Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W).	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Chlorates, wet Barium chlorate, wet. Chlorates, N. O. S. wet. Strontium chlorate, wet.	*Chlorates wet with 10% or more of water, equally distributed therein.*	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W).	Not permitted	Not permitted	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W).

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Chlorate and borate mixtures. Chlorate and magnesium chloride mixtures. NOTE: Such mixtures containing less than 25% chlorate are not subject to these regulations.	*Mixtures of chlorates and borates or magnesium chloride in varying proportions containing no other ingredient.*	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Mixtures containing more than 50% chlorate may be accepted in: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11A, 11B) not over 50 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 25 lb. net wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A, 22B), WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Mixtures containing more than 25% chlorate but less than 50% may also be accepted in: Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIL, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) WIL, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Chlorobenzoyl peroxide (para), dry.	*White, odorless powder.* *Decomposes with some violence at about 179° C.* *Can be ignited by external flame and when so ignited burns extremely rapidly.* *Insoluble in water.* Do not stow with explosives, combustible materials, or acids (white label). Keep cool and dry.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B), WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B), WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B), WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B), WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt.
Chlorobenzoyl peroxide (para), wet (when wet with *not less than 30% by weight of water*). Shipping containers must have marked thereon the gross tare and net weight of the package.	*White odorless powder.* *In dry condition burns rapidly.* When in powdered or crystalline form must be wet with at least 30% by weight of water. Check gross weight of container to ascertain if leakage has occurred. Reject leaking containers or ones that show signs of having leaked.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C,) WIMC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C), WIMC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C), WIMC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15), WIMC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.
Chromic acid	*An oxidizing material in the form of reddish-brown crystals.* *Vapor or dust given off by this substance is poisonous by absorption through the skin, the mucous membrane, or through respiratory organs.* *Mixed with organic material it produces heat and frequently causes fire.* *Stowage with alcohol and acetic acid are dangerous, as contact with these substances may cause explosion.* *Soluble in water.* Do not stow in same compartment with explosives, inflammable liquids (red label), acids (white label), or combustible materials.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B), WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck protected." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt.

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Coal facings. Ground bituminous coal. Sea coal.	*Coal facings (foundry facing) is a term applied to ground or pulverized coal used in foundries in preparation of the molds.* *Ground bituminous coal is the name applied to bituminous coal that has been finely ground or pulverized for use as fuel.* *Sea coal is a term of Scottish origin, originally applied to coal mined at seaboard or from under the sea and in this country today is applied to differentiate between bituminous coal (soft coal) and anthracite coal.* *Ground bituminous coal and foundry facings are sometimes termed "Sea Coal."* *Coal in this form is liable to spontaneous heating under favorable conditions, especially if of high sulfur content. By storing the more finely ground material for some days after grinding before shipment, spontaneous heating is greatly reduced.*	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Hermetically sealed metal-lined wooden boxes. Airtight metal containers, not over 300 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Hermetically sealed metal-lined wooden boxes. Airtight metal containers, not over 300 lb. gr. wt.
Cotton waste, oily (with more than 5% animal or vegetable oil).	*Fibers of vegetable or animal origin impregnated with more than 5% of animal or vegetable oil.*	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Hermetically sealed metal-lined wooden boxes or air-tight metal containers.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Hermetically sealed metal-lined wooden boxes or air-tight metal containers.
Fibers or fabrics, with animal or vegetable oil. Rags, oily.	*Includes oiled or treated paper or textiles not manufactured into finished articles.*					
Cumene hydroperoxide (*strength not exceeding 78% in a nonvolatile solvent*). Tertiary butylisopropyl benzene hydroperoxide (*strength not exceeding 60% in a non-volatile solvent.*) See "Cumene hydroperoxide" for containers and stowage.	*Organic peroxide shipped in a nonvolatile solvent.* *Solution is combustible.* Do not stow with explosives, combustible materials, or acids (white label). Keep cool.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "'Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-17E) STC, with interiors so treated that they will be resistant to the contents. Not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Drugs, chemicals, medicines, or cosmetics, N. O. S. When packed in accordance with ICC requirements for the particular substance, and separated and cushioned by incombustible absorbent material when the characteristics of the substance so require. (See §146.22-25 for exemptions.)	*A unit substance or a compound classified as an inflammable solid or an oxidizing material in accordance with the definitions contained herein, when prepared, packed and offered to the trade as drugs, chemicals, medicines, or cosmetics.*	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F), STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes, (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F), STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B), WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F), STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B), WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F), STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B), WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Fiber, burnt	*Fibers of vegetable or animal origin that have been involved in a fire.*	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck in open." Outside containers: Hermetically sealed metal-lined wooden boxes or airtight metal containers.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Hermetically sealed metal-lined wooden boxes or airtight metal containers.
Fish scrap or fish meal (*containing less than 6% or more than 12% moisture*).	*Fish scrap or fish meal consists of ground and dried fish residue.* *Liable to spontaneous heating, and ignition.*	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Airtight metal containers.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Airtight metal containers.
Hair, wet	*Hair that has been wetted by rain or other moisture.* *Liable to spontaneous heating.*	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck protected." "On deck under cover" "Tween decks." Outside containers: Tight metal barrels or drums, not over 1760 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Highway vehicles having metal bodies.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Gondola cars.
Inflammable solids, N. O. S. Flammable solids, N. O. S.	*May be any substance classifying as an inflammable solid in accordance with the definitions contained in these regulations, provided such inflammable solid is not otherwise specified by name in these regulations.* Stow separate from all combustible materials, explosives, inflammable liquids (red label), or acids (white label).	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC–12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC–22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC–12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC–12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC–22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB) Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC–12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC–22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.
Iron sponge *not properly oxidized.* (When properly prepared and shipped in metal containers it is not subject to these regulations)	*Iron sponge or iron mass that has not been properly oxidized during manufacture which is liable to spontaneous heating and ignition.* Stow separate from all combustible materials, explosives, inflammable liquids (red label), or acids (white label).	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Hermetically sealed metal-lined wooden boxes. Airtight metal containers.	Not permitted	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Hermetically sealed metal-lined wooden boxes. Airtight metal containers.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Hermetically sealed metal-lined wooden boxes. Airtight metal containers.
Iron mass, spent. Iron sponge, spent. Spent oxide.	*Iron sponge or mass after saturation with sulfur, when used in gas purification, is liable to spontaneous heating and ignition if stowed in deep piles.* No marking required.	No label required.	After exposure to air for a period of not less than 10 days it may be accepted for transportation in bulk in all steel barges having open holds.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Isopropyl percarbonate, unstabilized.		Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Lacquer base, or lacquer chips, dry (nitrocellulose base).	*Lacquer chips are composed of nitrocellulose incorporated with a plasticizer and in the form of thin irregular-shaped pieces. Such chips are the film-forming part of lacquer which remains after the solvents or thinners have evaporated.* *Inhaled in a fire the products of decomposition, if inhaled, are irritating and poisonous even in small concentrations.* Provide cool stowage as in a compartment having a temperature of not exceeding 100° F., well away from any source of heat, or in position to protect or move, even to jettisoning in event of fire. Do not stow in same compartment with explosives, inflammable liquids (red label), other inflammable solids or oxidizing materials (yellow label) or acids (white label).	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC–17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIMC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC–17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIMC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC–17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIMC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC–17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIMC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.
Lauroyl peroxide, dry	*White, coarse powder; tasteless, faint pungent odor. Strong supporter of combustion. Readily ignited, burns rapidly. Insoluble in water.* Do not stow with explosives, combustible materials, or acids (white label). Keep cool and dry.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "On deck protected." Outside containers: Wooden boxes, (ICC–15A, 15B) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) not over 100 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC–12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden boxes, (ICC–15A, 15B) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) not over 100 lbs. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC–12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Wooden boxes, (ICC–15A, 15B) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) not over 100 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC–12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes, (ICC–15A, 15B) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) not over 100 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC–12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.
Lauroyl peroxide, wet (*when wet with not less than 30% by weight of water*). Shipping containers shall have marked thereon the gross, tare, and net weight of package.	*White coarse powder* *In dry condition it burns rapidly.* When in powdered or crystalline form, must be wet with at least 30% by weight of water. Check gross weight of container to ascertain if leakage has occurred. Reject leaking containers or ones that show signs of having leaked.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "On deck protected." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Wooden boxes, (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C) WIMC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden boxes, (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C) WIMC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Wooden boxes, (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C) WIMC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB) Outside containers: Wooden boxes, (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C) WIMC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.
Lithium amide, powdered.	*Gray, finely-divided powder having an odor resembling ammonia.* *Develops heat in contact with moisture.* Do not stow with explosives, inflammable liquids (red label), or acids (white label). Keep cool and dry.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "On deck protected." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC–17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC–11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums (ICC–22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC–17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC–11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums (ICC–22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC–17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC–11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums (ICC–22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Lithium hydride	*Odorless, gray lumps or powder. Combustible, burns quietly. Evolves gas when in contact with moisture. The gas forms inflammable mixture with air, over a wide range.* Do not stow with explosives, inflammable liquids (red label), or acids (white label). Keep cool and dry.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6, 6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) with hermetically sealed metal inside containers, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Lithium metal immersed in neutral oil may be accepted in: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) WIMC or 37D, STC, not over 30 lb. net wt. Lithium metal in cartridges not exceeding 18 grams net weight each may be accepted in: Strong outside containers, not over 1 lb. net wt. of lithium metal. Lithium metal in cartridges containing more than 18 grams, but not more than 120 grams of lithium must be packed in: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) WIMC, not over 75 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Lithium metal	*Very light, soft metal. Burns with intense white flame. Reacts readily with moisture to evolve an inflammable gas.* Do not stow with explosives, combustible materials, or acids (white label). Keep cool and dry.	Yellow.				
Lithium silicon	*Black, shiny lumps, or powder with sharp irritating odor. Reacts readily with water to evolve an inflammable gas. Under certain conditions enough heat is generated to ignite the gas mixture in air.* Do not stow with explosives, combustible materials, or acids (white label). Keep cool and dry.	Yellow.				
Lithium peroxide	*Light practically odorless, straw-colored powder. Reacts readily with water to form the hydrate. Mixed with combustible organic materials it may be ignited by mild friction.* Do not stow with explosives, combustible materials, or acids (white label). Keep cool and dry.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr wt. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F), STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F), STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F), STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F), STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Magnesium metallic, powder.	*A white metal, in the form of powder.* *It is highly inflammable, burning with intense heat and light.* *In contact with water or acids it develops hydrogen gas (which is highly explosive over a wide range.)* Do not stow with inflammable liquids (red label) or acids (white label). Keep dry.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Magnesium peroxide, solid.	*White, powdery substance* *Decomposes on heating.* *Insoluble in water; gradually decomposed by it with liberation of oxygen.* Stow separate from all combustible materials, explosives, or acids (white label). Keep cool and dry.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.
Magnesium scrap (borings, chunks, clippings, shavings, sheets, or turnings).	*Shavings, borings, turnings or other small pieces of metallic magnesium other than powder.* Do not stow with inflammable liquids (red label) or acids (white label). Keep dry.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Tightly and securely closed metal barrels, wooden barrels, or metal pails. Magnesium scrap consisting of chunks, clippings, or sheets: Tightly closed boxcars. Tightly closed gondola cars. NOTE: Magnesium scrap consisting of chunks, clippings, or sheets in tightly and securely closed metal drums, wooden barrels, or wooden boxes is exempt from specification packaging, marking other than name of contents, and labeling requirements.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Matches, strike-anywhere. Matches, block.	*Strike-anywhere and block matches are those for the ignition of which a prepared surface is not required.*	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible."	Stowage: "On deck under cover."	Ferry stowage (AA)	Ferry stowage (BB).
(The originating bill of lading or other shipping paper shall bear the shipper's certifying statement that these matches have been packed in accordance with the conditions set forth in the current ICC regulations.)	Stow well away from living quarters and foodstuffs. Do not stow in same compartment with explosives, inflammable liquids (red label), inflammable solids or oxidizing materials (yellow label).		Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A) WIC, not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 60 lb. gr. wt. NOTE: The vessel operator shall not accept shipments of strike-anywhere matches unless the outside container shows, in English, the name of the importer, distributor, or manufacturer and the brand or trade mark under which such matches are manufactured and distributed to the trade; and in addition and separate therefrom shall have plainly marked thereon the words "Strike-anywhere matches."	Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A) WIC, not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 60 lb. gr. wt. NOTE: The vessel operator shall not accept shipments of strike-anywhere matches unless the outside container shows, in English, the name of the importer, distributor, or manufacturer and the brand or trade mark under which such matches are manufactured and distributed to the trade; and in addition and separate therefrom shall have plainly marked thereon the words "Strike-anywhere matches."	Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A) WIC, not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 60 lb. gr. wt. NOTE: The vessel operator shall not accept shipments of strike-anywhere matches unless the outside container shows, in English, the name of the importer, distributor, or manufacturer and the brand or trade mark under which such matches are manufactured and distributed to the trade; and in addition and separate therefrom shall have plainly marked thereon the words "Strike-anywhere matches."	Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A) WIC, not over 100 lb gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 60 lb. gr. wt. NOTE: The vessel operator shall not accept shipments of strike-anywhere matches unless the outside container shows, in English, the name of the importer, distributor, or manufacturer and the brand or trade mark under which such matches are manufactured and distributed to the trade; and in addition and separate therefrom shall have plainly marked thereon the words "Strike-anywhere matches."
Matches, book. Matches, card.	*Matches intended to be ignited on a prepared surface only and which may be stitched in or fastened to a cover or folder, or prepared match strips not so attached or covered.* Each outside container will be marked "Book matches" or "Card matches" as the case may be.	No label required.	Matches, strike-on-box, book and card, in outside fiberboard or wooden boxes, or matches strike-on-box, book and card when packed with noninflammable articles provided they are included in a tightly closed cardboard or fiberboard container, or are securely wrapped and packed so as to prevent accidental ignition before being placed in the outside containers, are exempt from specification packaging, marking other than name of contents, and labeling requirements.	Matches, strike-on-box, book and card, in outside fiberboard or wooden boxes, or matches strike-on-box, book and card when packed with noninflammable articles provided they are included in a tightly closed cardboard or fiberboard container, or are securely wrapped and packed so as to prevent accidental ignition before being placed in the outside containers, are exempt from specification packaging, marking other than name of contents, and labeling requirements.	Matches, strike-on-box, book and card, in outside fiberboard or wooden boxes, or matches strike-on-box, book and card when packed with noninflammable articles provided they are included in a tightly closed cardboard or fiberboard container, or are securely wrapped and packed so as to prevent accidental ignition before being placed in the outside containers, are exempt from specification packaging, marking other than name of contents, and labeling requirements.	Matches, strike-on-box, book and card, in outside fiberboard or wooden boxes, or matches strike-on-box, book and card when packed with noninflammable articles provided they are included in a tightly closed cardboard or fiberboard container, or are securely wrapped and packed so as to prevent accidental ignition before being placed in the outside containers, are exempt from specification packaging, marking other than name of contents, and labeling requirements.
Matches, strike-on-box.	*Strike-on-box matches are those matches intended to be ignited on a prepared surface.* Each outside container will be marked "Strike-on-box matches".	No label required.				
Motion-picture film (*nitrocellulose base*) *including mixed shipments with noninflammable film.* Motion-picture film (*processed, positive or negative, nitrocellulose*). X-ray film (*nitrocellulose base*). Each reel shall be in a tightly closed metal can.	*Highly inflammable.* *Decomposition may start and ignition occurs at relatively low temperatures. If inhaled, the products of decomposition are irritating and poisonous even in low concentrations.* Provide cool stowage as in a compartment having a temperature of not exceeding 100° F. and well away from any source of heat, or in position to protect or move, even to jettisoning in event of fire. Do not stow in same compartment with explosives, inflammable liquids (red label), inflammable solids or oxidizing materials (yellow label) or acids (white label).	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Metal cases (ICC-32A, 32B), not over 12,000 ft. of 1¾ in. film, or 6,000 ft. of 2½ in. film. Trunks (ICC-32C) WIC, for motion-picture film and projecting apparatus. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 2,000 ft. of film in each film reel can, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Metal cases (ICC-32A, 32B), not over 12,000 ft. of 1¾ in. film, or 6,000 ft. of 2½ in. film. Trunks (ICC-32C) WIC, for motion-picture film and projecting apparatus. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 2,000 ft. of film in each film reel can, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Metal cases (ICC-32A, 32B), not over 12,000 ft. of 1¾ in. film, or 6,000 ft. of 2½ in. film. Trunks (ICC-32C) WIC, for motion-picture film and projecting apparatus. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 2,000 ft. of film in each film reel can, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Metal cases (ICC-32A, 32B), not over 12,000 ft. of 1¾ in. film, or 6,000 ft. of 2½ in. film. Trunks (ICC-32C) WIC, for motion-picture film and projecting apparatus. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 2,000 ft. of film in each film reel can, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.
Motion-picture film unexposed (*nitrocellulose base*). X-ray film, unexposed (*nitrocellulose base*). Each reel shall be in a tightly closed can or box.	Characteristics and hazards as for "motion-picture film." See above.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 75 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 75 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 75 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 75 lb. gr. wt.

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Motion-picture film, old and worn out (*nitrocellulose base*).	Old and worn out (not scrap) film, no longer exhibitable and with value only for reclamation of material. Characteristics and hazards are the same as for "Motion-picture film (*nitrocellulose base*)." See above.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C, 6J) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-37E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 55 gal. cap. Metal boxes (ICC-32A, 32B) not exceeding core cap. Metal boxes (ICC-32D) not over 250 lbs. net wt. of film. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A) WIML, not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIMC, not over 450 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Motion-picture film, toy (*nitrocellulose base*).	*Film 1¾ inches wide on metal reel; not over 200 feet of film on each reel.* Each reel shall be in a tightly closed metal can. Characteristics and hazards as for "Motion-picture film (*nitrocellulose base*)."	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) WIMC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) WIMC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) WIMC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) WIMC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt.
Motion-picture film, toy pieces (*nitrocellulose base*).	*Pieces of exposed toy motion-picture film approximately ¾ inch by 1¾ inches in size. Not to exceed 1,000 such pieces enclosed in a tight metal box.*	No label required	No restrictions	No restrictions	No restrictions	No restrictions.
Motion-picture outfits, toy.	*Motion-picture outfits, toy, consisting of one projecting apparatus and not to exceed one roll of motion-picture film, 18 feet or less in length.* Film shall be in a tight metal box, this enclosed in a wooden box and packed with the projection apparatus in an outside container. Outside containers shall be marked with descriptive name of contents.					
Motion-picture film, (*processed, positive or negative, slow-burning.*) Motion-picture film, unexposed (*slow-burning*). Motion-picture film, toy (*slow-burning*). Motion-picture film, old and worn out (*slow-burning*). Motion-picture film, scrap (*slow-burning*). Photographic film, scrap (*slow-burning*). X-ray film (*slow-burning*). X-ray film, scrap (*slow-burning*).	*Exposed or unexposed cellulose acetate base film.* *Old and worn out (including scrap) film, no longer exhibitable and with value only for reclamation of material.* Outside containers shall be marked with descriptive name of contents.	No label required	There are no stowage or container restrictions on packages containing only cellulose acetate base (slow-burning) motion-picture and X-ray film; however, when such film is packed with nitrocellulose base film (inflammable) all requirements must be complied with as if all film were inflammable.	There are no stowage or container restrictions on packages containing only cellulose acetate base (slow-burning) motion-picture and X-ray film; however, when such film is packed with nitrocellulose base film (inflammable) all requirements must be complied with as if all film were inflammable.	There are no stowage or container restrictions on packages containing only cellulose acetate base (slow-burning) motion-picture and X-ray film; however, when such film is packed with nitrocellulose base film (inflammable) all requirements must be complied with as if all film were inflammable.	There are no stowage or container restrictions on packages containing only cellulose acetate base (slow-burning) motion-picture and X-ray film; however, when such film is packed with nitrocellulose base film (inflammable) all requirements must be complied with as if all film were inflammable.
Nitrates	All outside containers of nitrates shall be marked with the appropriate descriptive name of the nitrate packed within the container.					

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Aluminum nitrate	*Colorless crystals or salts. Soluble in water.* *Involved in a fire will greatly intensify the burning of all combustible materials.* Stow separate from all combustible materials, explosives and acids (white label).	No label required.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums. Wooden barrels or kegs. Wooden boxes, WIC.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums. Wooden barrels or kegs. Wooden boxes, WIC.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums. Wooden barrels or kegs. Wooden boxes, WIC.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums. Wooden barrels or kegs. Wooden boxes, WIC.
Ammonium nitrate	*Colorless, odorless, hygroscopic crystal or white granules.* *Under conditions of exposure to temperatures above 300° F. rapid decomposition and ignition may occur with evolution of heat. Under exposure to severe shock, detonation is possible although not probable under conditions of transportation.* *Soluble in water.* Stow separate from all combustible materials, explosives, and acids (white label), and well away from chlorates and other nitrates.	No label required.	Fiberboard boxes, WIC, not over 90 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Bulk. Bulk in tight R. R. cars. Bulk in tight highway vehicles of a closed type. NOTE: Bags not over 200 lb. net wt., moisture proof, made tight against sifting and of strength not less than bags made of 8-ounce burlap may be used, provided they bear the yellow label. Sodium nitrate and calcium nitrate in these bags are exempt from labeling requirements.	Fiberboard boxes, WIC, not over 90 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums, not over 150 lb. gr. wt.	Fiberboard boxes, WIC, not over 90 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums, not over 150 lb. gr. wt.	Fiberboard boxes, WIC, not over 90 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums, not over 150 lb. gr. wt.
Barium nitrate	*Colorless, odorless crystals or white crystalline powder.* *Soluble in water.* *Poisonous if taken internally.* Stow away from foodstuffs. Stow separate from all combustible materials, explosives or acids (white label).	No label required.	NOTE: It is not required that the above containers be ICC specification containers, although ICC specification containers are acceptable, but the officer in charge of loading the vessel shall satisfy himself they are sufficient in all respects for the purpose intended. He shall refuse any containers showing damage, leakage or inability to properly contain the substance.	NOTE: It is not required that the above containers be ICC specification containers, although ICC specification containers are acceptable, but the officer in charge of loading the vessel shall satisfy himself they are sufficient in all respects for the purpose intended. He shall refuse any containers showing damage, leakage or inability to properly contain the substance.	NOTE: It is not required that the above containers be ICC specification containers, although ICC specification containers are acceptable, but the officer in charge of loading the vessel shall satisfy himself they are sufficient in all respects for the purpose intended. He shall refuse any containers showing damage, leakage or inability to properly contain the substance.	NOTE: It is not required that the above containers be ICC specification containers, although ICC specification containers are acceptable, but the officer in charge of loading the vessel shall satisfy himself they are sufficient in all respects for the purpose intended. He shall refuse any containers showing damage, leakage or inability to properly contain the substance.
Calcium nitrate	*A white, deliquescent mass.* *Involved in a fire will greatly intensify the burning of all combustible materials.* *Soluble in water.* Stow separate from all combustible materials, explosives or acids (white label).	No label required.				
Guanidine nitrate	*Colorless crystals or fine granular powder.* *Moderately soluble in water.* Stow separate from all combustible materials, explosives or acids (white label).	No label required.				
Lead nitrate	*A heavy, white crystalline salt.* *Will support combustion of organic matter. Poisonous.* *Soluble in water.* Stow separate from all combustible materials, explosives, acids (white label), or foodstuffs.	No label required.				
Magnesium nitrate	*Colorless, clear crystals.* *Soluble in water.* *Involved in a fire will greatly intensify the burning of all combustible materials.* Stow separate from all combustible materials, explosives or acids (white label).	No label required.				
Nitro-carbo nitrate	*Composed principally of ammonium nitrate.* *Involved in a fire will greatly intensify the burning of all combustible material and under conditions of exposure to high temperatures (above 400° F.) rapid decomposition and ignition may occur. Will burn with explosive violence.* *Soluble in water.* Stow separate from all combustible material, explosives, or acids (white label) and away from chlorates.	No label required.				

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Nitrates N. O. S.	*Any nitrate, classifying as an oxidizing material in accordance with these regulations, that is not specified by name herein.* *Involved in a fire will greatly intensify the burning of all combustible material.* *Soluble in water.* Stow separate from all combustible material, explosives, or acids (white label).	No label required.				
Potassium nitrate	*White granular or crystalline powder.* *Soluble in water.* *Involved in a fire will greatly intensify the burning of all combustible materials.* Stow separate from all combustible materials, explosives, inflammable liquids, or acids. Nitrates in bulk or in bags should not be stowed in the same compartment with combustible materials, explosives, inflammable liquids (red label), or acids (white label). Carefully clean and remove all residue of nitrate remaining in a compartment used for the stowage of this substance.	No label required.				
Sodium nitrate	*White or yellowish crystalline salts.* *Soluble in water.* *Involved in a fire will greatly intensify the burning of all combustible materials.* Stow separate from all combustible materials, explosives, inflammable liquids (red label), or acids (white label). Nitrates in bulk or in bags should not be stowed in the same compartment with combustible materials, explosives, inflammable liquids (red label), or acids (white label). Carefully clean and remove all residue of nitrate remaining in a compartment used for the stowage of this substance.	No label required.				
Strontium nitrate	*White granules or powder.* *Soluble in water.* *Involved in a fire will greatly intensify the burning of all combustible materials.* Stow separate from all combustible materials, explosives, inflammable liquids (red label), or acids (white label).	No label required.				
Zinc nitrate	*Colorless hygroscopic lumps or crystals.* *Soluble in water.* *Involved in a fire will greatly intensify the burning of all combustible materials.* Stow separate from all combustible materials, explosives, inflammable liquids (red label), or acids (white label).	No label required.				

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Zirconium nitrate	*White, very hygroscopic crystals or white pieces or scales.* *Soluble in water.* *Involved in a fire will greatly intensify the burning of all combustible materials.* Stow separate from all combustible materials, explosives, or acids (white label).	No label required.				
Oxidizing materials, N. O. S.	*May be any substance classifying as an oxidizing material in accordance with the definitions contained in these regulations, provided such oxidizing material is not otherwise specified by name in these regulations.* *Involved in a fire, will greatly intensify the burning of all combustible materials.* Do not stow with combustible materials, explosives or acids (white label).	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B), WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 pounds gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal cap. and not exceeding 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 pounds gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.
Paper stock, wet Waste paper, wet.	*Paper stock, new or waste paper that is wet.*	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Hermetically sealed metal-lined wooden boxes. Airtight metal containers.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Hermetically sealed metal-lined wooden boxes. Airtight metal containers.
Peracetic acid. (*Must be shipped in solution not exceeding 40 percent strength.*)	*Clear, colorless combustible liquid with sharp penetrating odor.* *Decomposes when in contact with most ordinary cushioning materials.* *Miscible with water.* Inside containers must be cushioned with sterile cotton or other cushioning material which will not react with the contents to generate heat and with sufficient quantity to completely absorb the contents. Do not stow with combustible materials, explosives, or acids (white label).	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween deck readily accessible." Outside containers: Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Aluminum drums (ICC-42D) not over 30 gal. cap.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Perchlorates Ammonium perchlorate. Barium perchlorate. Magnesium perchlorate. Perchlorates, N. O. S. Potassium perchlorate.	*Colorless crystals or white crystalline powder: strong oxidizing agents.* *Perchlorates mixed with organic matter form very inflammable compositions, and frequently act as high explosives when mixed with finely divided organic material or finely divided metals somewhat the same as chlorates, but to a lesser degree.* *Soluble in water.* Do not stow in the same compartment with explosives, acids (white label), or combustible material such as cotton, charcoal, sulfur, etc.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck but not overstowed." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes, (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes, (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA)	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes, (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.
Permanganates Ammonium permanganate. Barium permanganate. Calcium permanganate. Permanganates, N. O. S. Potassium permanganate. Sodium permanganate. Zinc permanganate.	*In crystal or powder form, having a metallic sheen in rich colors, purple to reddish-black, violet-brown or black, or dark purple shades.* *A powerful oxidizing material.* *All permanganates mixed with combustible materials are liable to ignition by friction, by spontaneous combustion, or if acted upon by the corrosive liquid acids.* *Such mixtures have been known to react with explosive force.* *Potassium permanganate is known to ignite spontaneously in contact with glycerin (including the anti-freeze glycerin compounds).* *Barium permanganate is also poisonous if taken internally.* *Stow away from foodstuffs.* *Soluble in water.* Do not stow with explosives, acids (white label), glycerin, formaldehyde, organic materials, chalk, charcoal, sulfur or similar substances. Keep cool.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, or with liner, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes, (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Authorized only for potassium permanganate: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-37G) STC, not over 55 gal cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, or with liner, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes, (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, or with liner, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes, (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Authorized only for potassium permanganate: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-37G) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, or with liner, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes, (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Authorized only for potassium permanganate: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-37G) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt.

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Peroxides, organic, liquid, N. O. S.	*Combustible liquids, usually colorless, with sharp penetrating odor. Readily ignitable and burn with acceleration. Immiscible with water.* Do not stow with combustible materials, explosives or acids (white label).	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Following barrels and drums authorized for materials which will not react dangerously with the drums metal, or be decomposed by contact with it: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 15 gal. cap. Aluminum drums: (ICC-42B) not over 15 gal. cap.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Phosphoric anhydride	*A finely divided white powder, having a strong affinity for water.* *Rapidly absorbs moisture from the air.* *Mixed with organic matter in the presence of moisture (even moisture in the air) it causes great heat and oft-times the ignition of the material.* *Soluble in water, somewhat slowly, and with evolution of much heat.* Do not stow with combustible materials, explosives, inflammable liquids (red label) or acids (white label). Keep dry.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A, 6B, 6C) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 400 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Phosphorus amorphous, red.	*An inflammable solid in the form of a reddish-brown powder. Readily ignited by friction. Will contaminate foodstuffs.* *In the presence of fire, fumes given off by this substance are irritating and suffocating.* *Insoluble in water.* Do not stow with nitrates, chlorates, perchlorates or permanganates or oxidizing materials (yellow label). Mixtures may result in explosions by friction or shock. Stow well away from all living quarters and foodstuffs. Keep cool.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A, 6B) not over 160 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 160 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) with airtight metal inside containers, not over 250 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A, 6B) not over 160 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 160 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) with airtight metal inside containers, not over 250 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A, 6B) not over 160 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 160 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) with airtight metal inside containers, not over 250 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A, 6B) not over 160 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 160 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) with airtight metal inside containers, not over 250 lb. gr. wt.

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Phosphorus pentachloride.	*An inflammable solid in the form of a grayish-yellow crystalline mass with an irritating odor.* *In contact with air, gives off fumes which have a strong irritating effect upon the eyes and mucous tissue.* *Decomposes upon contact with water, with liberation of much heat and formation of hydrochloric acid.* *Will contaminate foodstuffs.* *In the presence of fire, fumes given off by this substance are irritating.* Stow well away from living quarters and foodstuffs. Do not stow with oxidizing materials (yellow label). Keep cool and dry.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: "Black Iron" barrels or drums: (ICC–6A, 6B, 6C) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–37D) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A) Asphaltum-lined not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC–11B) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. of material. Wooden boxes, (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. of material. Metal-jacketed lead carboys (ICC–28A) not over 15 gal. cap.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Phosphorus sesquisulfide.	*Yellow crystalline mass generally in finely ground form which is very inflammable.* *Readily ignited by slight friction.* *Involved in a fire will give off fumes that are irritating and suffocating.* *Insoluble in water.* Do not stow with nitrates, chlorates, or other oxidizing materials (yellow label). Stow away from all living quarters and foodstuffs. Keep cool.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A, 6B, 6C) not over 30 gal. cap. (ICC–37D) STC, not over 425 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B) with airtight metal inside containers, not over 250 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Phosphorus, white or yellow, in water. Shipping containers shall have marked thereon the gross, tare, and net weight of the package.	*Almost colorless or yellowish semitransparent mass becoming somewhat darker or white and waxy in appearance with aging.* *Melting point 110° F.* *Fumes are poisonous and possess a strong garlic-like odor.* *White or yellow phosphorus will ignite spontaneously in air.* *In event of breakage, do not handle this substance with bare hands* Protect from freezing. Do not stow with explosives, inflammable liquids (red label), corrosive liquids (white label), nor with nitrates, chlorates, or permanganates. Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs. Check gross weight of containers to be certain no leakage has occurred. Refuse leaking containers or ones showing signs of having leaked.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." Outside containers— *When packed in water:* Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A, 6B) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden boxes: (ICC–15A, 15B) with hermetically sealed metal cans or metal linings, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars: (ICC–103, 103W) without bottom discharge outlet and with insulated covering.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Phosphorus white or yellow, dry (must be cast solid.)	Characteristics and hazards as for "Phosphorus, white or yellow in water." See above. Observe stowage precautions shown above for "Phosphorus, white or yellow, in water." In stowing projectiles or bombs wood dunnage shall be liberally used to prevent these articles coming in contact with the structural parts of the vessel.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." Outside containers—*When dry and cast solid:* Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A, 6B, 6C) not over 30 gal. cap. Projectiles or bombs without bursting elements: May be accepted only when shipped by, for, or to the Departments of the Army, Navy, or the Air Force of the U. S. Government. Stowage of such projectiles or bombs may also be "Under deck away from heat."	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Photographic film (*nitrocellulose base*). Including developed or undeveloped or processed film in rolls or sheets enclosed in individual cartons, wrappings or packing.	*Highly inflammable.* *Decomposition may start and ignition occur at relatively low temperatures. If inhaled the products of decomposition are irritating and poisonous even in small concentrations.* Provide cool stowage as in a compartment having a temperature of not exceeding 100° F. and well away from any source of heat, or in position to protect or move, even to jettisoning in event of fire. Do not stow in same compartment with explosives, inflammable liquids (red label), other inflammable solids or oxidizing materials (yellow label), or acids (white label).	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Wooden boxes, nonspecification, with inside individual carton containers, not over 400 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes, nonspecification: strapped with two steel bands, with inside individual carton containers, not over 75 lb. gr. wt. Full-frame, solid fiberboard boxes, not over 400 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Wooden boxes, nonspecification, with inside individual carton containers, not over 400 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes, nonspecification: strapped with two steel bands, with inside individual carton containers, not over 75 lb. gr. wt. Full-frame, solid fiberboard boxes, not over 400 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA). Outside containers: Wooden boxes, nonspecification, with inside individual carton containers, not over 400 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes, nonspecification: strapped with two steel bands, with inside individual carton containers, not over 75 lb. gr. wt. Full-frame, solid fiberboard boxes, not over 400 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes, nonspecification, with inside individual carton containers, not over 400 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes, nonspecification: strapped with two steel bands, with inside individual carton containers, not over 75 lb. gr. wt. Full-frame, solid fiberboard boxes, not over 400 lb. gr. wt.
Picric acid, wet with not less than 10% water, *in excess of 16 ounces, but not exceeding 85 pounds.* Picric acid, wet with not less than 10% water in quantity not exceeding 16 ounces in one outside package may be accepted as "Drugs, chemicals, medicines, or cosmetics." Shipping containers shall have marked thereon the gross, tare, and net weight of the package.	*Pale yellow crystals. In its dry state is classified by these regulations as a high explosive but is not sensitive in this respect when wet with at least 10% of water.* Do not stow with metals, metallic powders, finely divided organic material, lime potash, soda or any chlorates, nitrates or other oxidizing materials (yellow label), explosives, or acids (white label). Stow away from living quarters. Keep cool. In accepting shipments observe outside containers carefully for signs of leakage of the water content. Refuse leaking packages, or ones showing signs of having leaked.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Wooden boxes, (ICC–15A) WIC, not to exceed 25 lb. dry weight of material in one outside container.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Potassium bromate	*Potassium bromate is an oxidizing material in the form of white crystalline salts having properties similar to "potassium chlorate" but less dangerous.* *Highly inflammable.* *Soluble in water.* Do not stow in same compartment with combustible materials, explosives, or acids (white label).	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1760 lb. gr. wt. ICC–17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A), WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC–12B), WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC–22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A), WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC–12B), WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC–22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A), WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC–12B), WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC–22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes, (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC–12B), WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC–22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.
Potassium, metallic	*Potassium metallic is an inflammable, soft, white metal, with a silvery luster on freshly cut surfaces.* *Reacts violently with water evolving hydrogen which ignites from the intense heat of the reaction; also violently and similarly decomposed by acids.* Do not stow with combustible materials, explosives, acids (white label), inflammable liquids (red label), or oxidizing materials (yellow label). Do not overstow with other cargo. Keep dry.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–5, 6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B) with hermetically sealed metal inside containers not over 250 lb. gr. wt. NOTE: Potassium metallic immersed in neutral petroleum oil may also be accepted in: Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B) with inside drum (ICC–37D) STC, not over 30 lb. net wt. or with inside glass containers each enclosed in a tin container, not over 250 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Potassium, metallic liquid alloy. Sodium, metallic liquid alloy.	*A combustible alloy of potassium and sodium which flows like mercury at ordinary temperatures.* *Not volatile.* *Reacts violently with moisture or water to evolve an inflammable gas and develops considerable heat which may ignite the gas. Avoid contact with water.* Do not stow with combustible materials, explosives, acids, (white label) or oxidizing materials (yellow label). Keep dry.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B) WIMC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Potassium nitrate mixed (fused) with sodium nitrite.	*A mixture of potassium nitrate and sodium nitrite fused solid.* *White, odorless, solid.* ***Strong oxidizing materials.***		Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck." "On deck under cover." "Under deck." Outside containers: Tank cars (ICC-103W).	(Shipped only in tank cars)	(Shipped only in tank cars)	Ferry stowage (BB).
Potassium nitrite	*White or slightly yellow granules, or rods.* *Decomposed in contact with acids evolving brown fumes of nitrous anhydride.* *Involved in a fire will intensify the burning of all combustible materials.* Do not stow with combustible materials, explosives, inflammable liquids (red label) or acids (white label). Carefully clean and remove all residue of nitrite remaining in a compartment used for the stowage of this substance.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.
Potassium peroxide	*Oxidizing agent in the form of a yellow, amorphous mass.* *Decomposes in water, evolving oxygen.* Do not stow with combustible materials, explosives, or acids (white label). Keep dry.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Potassium sulfide (fused or concentrated and ground). Sodium sulfide (fused or concentrated and ground).	*In the form of yellow to yellowish red crystals, strongly caustic.* *Freely soluble in water with evolution of much heat.* *May also spontaneously oxidize in the air with evolution of enough heat to ignite.* Do not stow with combustible materials, explosives, acids (white label). Stow well away from any living quarters. Keep dry and cool.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A) WIMC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIMC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A) WIMC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIMC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A) WIMC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIMC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A) WIMC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIMC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.
Potassium sulfide (fused or concentrated but not ground—*may be chipped, flaked or broken*). Sodium sulfide (fused or concentrated but not ground — *may be chipped, flaked, or broken*). Crystallized potassium sulfide, crystallized sodium sulfide, or sodium sulfide fused solid in a metal container is not subject to these regulations. Sodium sulfide containing 35% or more combined water by weight, fused or concentrated but not ground (may be chipped, flaked, or broken) is exempt from specification packaging and labeling requirements, when packed in steel barrels or drums that are equipped with moisture-tight closures.	Characteristics and hazards as for "Potassium sulfide (fused or concentrated and ground)", see above.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F, 37G) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC – 12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F, 37G) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC – 12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F, 37G) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A) WIC not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC – 12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.
Pyroxylin plastics, rods, rolls, sheets or tubes. Film support (*nitrocellulose base*). NOTE: Manufactured pyroxylin plastic articles, not otherwise named herein, when containing more than 10% by weight of nitrocellulose shall be shipped described as "Pyroxylin plastics."	*Solid solutions composed mainly of nitrocellulose, camphor and small amounts of volatile solvents.* *Highly inflammable.* *Decomposition may start and ignition occur at relatively low temperatures.* *If inhaled, the products of decomposition are irritating and poisonous even in low concentrations.* Provide cool stowage as in a compartment having a temperature of not exceeding 100° F. and well away from any source of heat, or in position to protect or move, even to jettisoning in event of fire. Do not stow in same compartment with explosives, inflammable liquids (red label), other inflammable solids or oxidizing materials (yellow label), or corrosive liquids (white label).	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 19A) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. For sheet pyroxylin only: Special fiberboard tube, telescope type, not over 15 lb. net wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 19A) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. For sheet pyroxylin only: Special fiberboard tube, telescope type, not over 15 lb. net wt.	Ferry stowage (AA). Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 19A) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. For sheet pyroxylin only: Special fiberboard tube, telescope type, not over 15 lb. net wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B 19A) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. For sheet pyroxylin only: Special fiberboard tube, telescope type, not over 15 lb. net wt.

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Pyroxylin plastic scrap. Motion picture film scrap (*nitrocellulose base*). Photographic film scrap (*nitrocellulose base*). X-ray film scrap (*nitrocellulose base*).	*Consists of trimmings, clippings, and other waste obtained in the manufacture of pyroxylin plastic articles, or the scrap obtained from motion picture film, X-ray film and photographic film.* *Being finely divided, it is more hazardous than the original materials.* Stow well away from all sources of heat. Protect from temperatures exceeding 100° F.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A, 6J) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37E) STC, not over 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11B) WIL, not over 375 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) WIL, not over 450 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Rags, wet. Felt waste, wet. Textile waste, wet. Wool waste, wet.	*Fibers of vegetable or animal origin which have become wet or damp due to any cause.*	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Hermetically sealed metal-lined wooden boxes, or air-tight metal containers.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Hermetically sealed metal-lined wooden boxes, or air-tight metal containers.
Rubber scrap, *ground, powdered or granulated.*	*Rubber scrap if ground, powdered, or granulated, and the rubber content of which exceeds 40%, as determined by subtracting the sum of the percentage of ash and the percentage of acetone from 100.*	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A) WIL, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) not over 50 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars tightly and securely closed.	Not permitted	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A) WIL, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) not over 50 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A) WIL, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) not over 50 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes, (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lbs. gr. wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars tightly and securely closed.
Rubber buffings.	*Buffings from any grade of rubber irrespective of percentage of rubber content.*	Yellow.				
Rubber shoddy, regenerated rubber, or reclaimed rubber. NOTE: When in the form of dense, homogeneous nonporous sheets or rolls, the sheets of a thickness of ¼ inch or greater, packed flat or in rolls, this material is nonhazardous and not subject to these regulations.	*Rubber shoddy, regenerated rubber or reclaimed rubber consists of old rubber which has been subjected to chemical treatment of some kind in preparing it for further use in the rubber industry.* *Certain grades of rubber scrap if ground, powdered or granulated, or the buffings from rubber, as well as rubber shoddy, regenerated or reclaimed rubber are subject to the risk of spontaneous heating and ignition. This hazard does not apply to rubber which is not ground, powdered, or granulated, nor to rubber scrap in the form of dense homogeneous nonporous sheets or rolls.*	Yellow.				
Sodium amide.	*White crystalline powder, with odor of ammonia.* *Decomposed by water forming ammonia gas and generating heat.* *Decomposed by moisture in air.* Do not stow with combustible materials, explosives, or acids (white label). Keep dry.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6, 6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) with hermetically sealed metal inside containers, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Sodium amide immersed in neutral oil may also be accepted in: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) WIMC (ICC-37D) not over 30 lb. net wt. or with glass inside containers each enclosed in a tin container, not over 250 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Sodium bromate	*An oxidizing material in the form of white crystals or a white crystalline powder.* *Strong oxidizing agent.* *Soluble in water.* Do not stow with combustible materials, explosives or acids (white label). Keep cool.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC–12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC–22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC–12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC–22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC–12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC–22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC–12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC–22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.
Sodium chlorite	*A white crystalline solid usually in flakes.* *Strong oxidizing agent.* *Decomposed by heat evolving oxygen, and will burst containers.* *Reacts violently with acids.* *Mixed with organic material or finely divided metals it is dangerously ignitible and may be ignited by friction or may cause spontaneous ignition of such material.* Do not stow with charcoal, sulfur, sugar, flour and similar finely divided substances. Do not stow in same compartment with explosives, combustible materials, inflammable liquids (red label), or acids (white label). Do not overstow. Keep cool and dry.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC–17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Sodium hydride	*A greyish-white, practically odorless powder.* *Readily ignited and burns steadily.* *Reacts with water or moisture to evolve an inflammable gas.* Keep cool and dry.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–5, 6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC–17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, (ICC–15A, 15B) WIMC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–5, 6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC–17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, (ICC–15A, 15B) WIMC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–5, 6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC–17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, (ICC–15A, 15B) WIMC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–5, 6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC–17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, (ICC–15A, 15B) WIMC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt.

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Sodium hydrosulfite	*White or grayish-white crystalline powder.* *Oxidizes in air, and more readily so in presence of moisture, giving off sulfur dioxide, a pungent, intensely irritating gas and causing sufficient heat for spontaneous ignition.* *Very soluble in water.* Refuse damaged containers. Stow away from heat. Do not stow with combustible materials, explosives, or acids (white label). Keep dry and cool.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC–17E, 17H, 37K) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums (ICC–22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–5B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC–17E, 17H, 37K) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums (ICC – 22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC–17E, 17H, 37K) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums (ICC – 22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC–17E, 17H, 37K) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums (ICC – 22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.
Sodium, metallic	*Sodium, metallic is a light silver-white metal, lustrous when freshly cut.* *Burns with a yellow flame.* *Violently decomposes water forming sodium hydroxide and hydrogen which ignites spontaneously.* Do not stow with combustible materials, explosives, acids (white label), inflammable liquids (red label), oxidizing materials (yellow label). Keep dry.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–5, 6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B) with hermetically sealed metal inside containers, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Sodium, metallic which has been fused solid in the container may be accepted in: Steel barrels or drums (ICC–17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Sodium, metallic immersed in neutral oil may also be accepted in: Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B) WIMC, (ICC–37D), not over 30 lb. net wt. or with glass inside containers each enclosed in a tin container, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC–105A300, 105A-300W) the metallic sodium to be in a molten condition when loaded into the tank and allowed to solidify before car is accepted by carrier. Sodium metallic cylindrical or rectangular blocks not less than 6 in. in length and not less than 2 in. in diameter or any other dimension, may be accepted in: Metal drums (ICC–17H, 37D) STC, not over 30 lb. net wt. Metal drums (ICC–17C) STC, not over 300 lb. net wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Sodium, metallic, dispersed in organic solvent.	*Sodium, metallic is a light silver-white metal.* *Burns with a yellow flame.* *Violently decomposes water forming sodium hydroxide and hydrogen which ignites spontaneously.* Do not stow with combustible materials, explosives, acids (white label), inflammable liquids (red label), oxidizing materials (yellow label). Keep dry. In accepting shipments observe outside containers carefully for signs of leakage. Refuse leaking packages, or ones showing signs of having leaked.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC–15A) WIMC, not over 100 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Sodium methylate, dry	*An inflammable solid in the form of a white amorphous free-flowing powder.* *Sensitive to oxygen.* *Decomposed by water.* Stow separate from all combustible materials, explosives, inflammable liquids (red label), or acids (white label). Keep dry.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC–12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC–22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC–12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC–12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC–22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1,760 lb gr. wt. (ICC–17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC–12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC–22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC–22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Sodium nitrite	*A yellowish-white salt somewhat moist in appearance.* *It is an oxidizing material which while containing less oxygen than the nitrates, is more readily decomposed, and therefore generally more active.* *When mixed with organic matter, it is more readily ignited than a corresponding mixture of sodium nitrate.* *Sodium nitrite if mixed with ammonium salts decomposes spontaneously and may cause fires.* *Absorbs moisture.* *Soluble in water.* *Involved in a fire will greatly intensify the burning of all combustible materials.* Do not stow with ammonium nitrate. Stow away from all combustible materials, explosives or acids (white label).	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.
Sodium peroxide	*Yellowish-white granular powder.* *Absorbs water from the air.* *In contact with organic matter or readily oxidizable substances ignition and explosion may take place.* *Soluble in water.* Do not stow in same compartment with explosives or acids (white label). Do not stow with combustible materials or other oxidizing substances (yellow label). Keep cool and dry.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 400 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Sodium picramate, wet with 20% water. NOTE: Transportation of sodium picramate containing less than 20% by weight of water is not permitted. Shipping containers must have marked thereon the gross, tare, and net weight of the package.	*An inflammable material in the form of a dark red, finely divided crystalline powder.* *When dry, and involved in fire, will burn with almost explosive rapidity.* Outside containers must be marked "Sodium picramate—20% water." Reject leaking containers or containers that show signs of having leaked.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Strontium peroxide	*Practically odorless, white fine powder.* *Active oxidizing material and dangerously accelerates combustion of organic material.* *Sparks are readily produced by mild friction.* *Decomposes on heating.* *Insoluble in water.* Do not stow with combustible materials, explosives, or acids (white label). Keep cool and dry.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Succinic acid peroxide, dry.	*White powder* *Combustible, burns rapidly when ignited.* *Decomposes with some violence at about 240° F.* *Insoluble in water.* Do not stow with combustible materials, explosives, or acids (white label). Keep cool.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt.
Succinic acid peroxide, wet (when wet with not less than 30% by weight of water). Shipping containers must have marked thereon the gross, tare, and net weight of the package.	Properties and hazards the same as for "Succinic acid peroxide, dry." See above. Observe precautions as for "Succinic acid peroxide, dry." See above. Check gross weight of container to ascertain if leakage has occurred. Reject leaking containers or ones that show signs of having leaked.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) WIMC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) WIMC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) WIMC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) WIMC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.
Tankages: Garbage tankage (*containing less than 8% moisture*).	*Garbage tankage is the product obtained after digesting and extracting grease from garbage. It consists principally of vegetable fibers and is dried and ground.*	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Hermetically sealed metal-lined wooden boxes. Airtight metal containers.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Rough ammoniate tankages (*containing less than 7% moisture*).	*Rough ammoniate tankages are made from ammoniates such as leather scrap, horns, hoofs, garbage, hair waste, felt waste, dried and ground.*	Yellow.				
Tankage fertilizers (*containing less than 8% moisture*). NOTE: Tankages having a temperature above 100° F., when loaded, are subject to these restrictions regardless of moisture content.	*Tankage fertilizers consist chiefly of various kinds of slaughterhouse scraps and offal.* *The above substances when overdried are subject to spontaneous heating and ignition.*	Yellow.				

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Tetranitromethane	*A colorless liquid.* *Boiling point 250° F.* *Insoluble in water.* Do not stow with combustible materials, explosives, acids (white label), or inflammable liquids (red label).	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Metal barrels or drums: (ICC–6A) WIMC not less than 20 gauge not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–6B, 6C) WIMC not less than 20 gauge not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B) WIC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Thorium metal, powdered.	*A soft grayish powder.* *Burns at an intense white heat when ignited.* *May be ignited by friction between metal surfaces.* *Application of water on burning mass may cause hydrogen explosion.* *Insoluble in water.* Do not stow with combustible materials, explosives, acids (white label), or inflammable liquids (red label). Do not overstow with other cargo. Keep dry.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B) WIMC, not over 75 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Titanium metal powder, dry.	*A soft grayish powder.* *May be ignited by spark, flame, or friction when dry.* Do not stow with combustible materials, explosives, acids (white label), or inflammable liquids (red label). Do not overstow with other cargo. Keep dry.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–17H, 37D) STC, WIMC not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B) WIMC not over 75 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Titanium metal powder, wet, with not less than 20% water. Shipping containers shall have marked thereon the gross, tare and net weight of the package.	*A soft grayish powder.* *May be ignited by spark, flame, or friction when dry.* Check gross weight of container to ascertain if leakage has occurred. Reject leaking containers or ones that show signs of having leaked.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B) WIMC, 1 can, not less than 22 gauge not over 10 gal. cap. or 12 cans not over 1 gal. cap. each.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B) WIMC, 1 can, not less than 22 gauge not over 10 gal. cap. or 12 cans not over 1 gal. cap. each.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B) WIMC, 1 can, not less than 22 gauge not over 10 gal. cap. or 12 cans not over 1 gal. cap. each.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B) WIMC, 1 can, not less than 22 gauge not over 10 gal. cap. or 12 cans not over 1 gal. cap. each.
Trinitrobenzene wet (*when wet with not less than 10% of water and in a quantity not exceeding 16 ounces in one outside package*). Trinitrotoluene, wet (*when wet with not less than 10% of water and in a quantity not exceeding 16 ounces in one outside package*).			May be packed and shipped as "Drugs, chemicals, medicines or cosmetics," which see.	May be packed and shipped as "Drugs, chemicals, medicines or cosmetics," which see.	May be packed and shipped as "Drugs, chemicals, medicines or cosmetics," which see.	May be packed and shipped as "Drugs, chemicals, medicines or cosmetics," which see.

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Urea nitrate, wet with not less than 10% water, *in excess of 16 ounces but not exceeding 25 pounds.* Shipping containers must have marked thereon the gross, tare, and net weight of the package. NOTE: Urea nitrate, wet with not less than 10% water in quantity not exceeding 16 ounces in 1 outside package may be accepted as "Drugs, chemicals, medicines, or cosmetics."	*Colorless solution or wet slurry of white odorless crystals.* *Highly acidic in reaction with containers.* *Incombustible when wet.* *Soluble in water.* Do not stow with metals, metallic powders, finely divided organic material, lime, potash, soda, or any chlorates, nitrates or other oxidizing materials (yellow label), explosives, or acids (white label). Stow away from living quarters. Keep cool. In accepting shipments observe outside containers carefully for signs of leakage of the water content. Refuse leaking packages, or ones showing signs of having leaked.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A) WIC, not to exceed 25 lb. dry weight of material in one outside container.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Urea peroxide	*A white, crystalline organic solid, somewhat unstable at elevated temperatures.* *Decomposes very slightly at normal temperatures.* *Sometimes compounded with waxes, etc., and made up into pellet forms.* Do not stow with combustible materials, explosives, or acids (white label). Keep cool and dry.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Fiberboard boxes, WIC, of plastic or rubber not over 65 pounds gr. wt. Fiber drums coated on inside with a suitable wax (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 pounds gr. wt. Plywood drums coated on inside with a suitable wax (ICC-22A) WIC, not over 220 pound gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Wet nitrocellulose (collodion cotton) 20% water. Wet nitrocellulose, colloided, granular or flake—20% water. Material must be uniformly wet with at least 20 lb. of water to 80 lb. of dry material. Shipping containers must have marked thereon the gross, tare, and net weight of the package. For export shipment only, the shipping name "Collodion cotton wet with water" may be used when required by the country of destination.	*An inflammable solid consisting of nitrated cotton.* *When wet with not less than 20% water, this substance is classified as an inflammable solid. When dry it is classified as a high explosive.* *Involved in a fire, it will give off nitrous fumes, deep orange in color, and extremely irritating and poisonous.* Check gross weight of container to be certain no leakage has occurred. Refuse leaking containers or ones that show signs of having leaked. Outside containers must be marked "Wet nitrocellulose—20% water."	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A, 6B, 6C) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H) STC, not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B), WIL, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Authorized only for nitrocellulose or collodion cotton, wet, or nitrocellulose, colloided, granular or flake, wet: Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42F) not over 450 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A, 6B, 6C) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H) STC, not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B), WIL, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Authorized only for nitrocellulose or collodion cotton, wet, or nitrocellulose, colloided, granular or flake, wet: Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42F) not over 450 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A, 6B, 6C) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H) STC, not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B), WIL, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Authorized only for nitrocellulose or collodion cotton, wet, or nitrocellulose, colloided, granular or flake, wet: Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42F) not over 450 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A, 6B, 6C) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H) STC, not over 450 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 450 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B), WIL, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Authorized only for nitrocellulose or collodion cotton, wet, or nitrocellulose, colloided, granular or flake, wet: Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42F) not over 450 lb. gr. wt.
Wet nitroguanidine—20% water. Material must be uniformly wet with at least 20 lb. of water to 80 lb. of dry material. Shipping containers must have marked thereon the gross, tare, and net weight of the package.	*Formed by nitration of guanidine.* Characteristics and hazards as for "Wet nitrocellulose—20% water"; see above. Outside containers must be marked "Wet nitroguanidine—20% water."	Yellow.				
Wet nitrostarch—20% water. Material must be uniformly wet with at least 20 lb. of water to 80 lb. of dry material. Shipping containers must have marked thereon the gross, tare, and net weight of the package.	*Formed by nitration of starch.* Characteristics and hazards as for "Wet nitrocellulose—20% water"; see above. Outside containers must be marked "Wet nitrostarch—20% water."	Yellow.				
Zinc ammonium nitrite	*A light brown powder, active and hazardous.* *Decomposes over temperature range of 160° to 200° F., evolving undesirable oxides of nitrogen gas.* *Can be ignited by external source of flame, and burns vigorously.* Do not stow with combustible materials. Stow away from sources of heat.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Metal barrels or drums: (ICC-6A, 6B, 6C) not over 55 gal. cap. Metal drums (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC not over 300 lb. gr. wt	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.

Table E—Classification: Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Zinc peroxide	*A fine, white, practically odorless powder.* *Rather active oxidizing material.* *Accelerates combustion of organic materials.* *Insoluble in water.* Do not stow with combustible materials, explosives, or acids (white label). Keep cool, and dry.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA)	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D, 37E, 37F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 600 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. Plywood drums: (ICC-22A) not over 220 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-22B) WIMC, not over 220 lb. gr. wt.
Zirconium, metallic, dry	*An inflammable amorphous, black powder or grayish, brittle, hard, lustrous lumps.* *Insoluble in water.* Do not stow with combustible materials, explosives, or acids (white label).	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) WIMC, not over 75 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Zirconium, metallic, wet, or sludge. Shipping containers must have marked thereon the gross, tare, and net weight of the package.	*The above described dry crystalline material, wet with water, or in water.* *Will burn strongly when ignited.* *Insoluble in water.* Check gross weight of container to be certain no leakage has occurred. Refuse leaking containers or one showing signs of having leaked.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10A) not over 75 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) WIMC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Zirconium picramate, wet *with 20% water.* Shipping containers must have marked thereon the gross, tare, and net weight of the package.	*Zirconium picramate must be wet with not less than 20% by weight of water.* Reject leaking containers or containers showing signs of having leaked.	Yellow	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) with inside glass containers not exceeding 1 qt. cap. each, not over 250 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.

SUBPART—DETAILED REGULATIONS GOVERNING CORROSIVE LIQUIDS

Sec.
146.23-1 Definitions of corrosive liquids.
146.23-5 Stowage on board vessels.
146.23-10 General stowage requirements.
146.23-15 Stowage of glass carboys.
146.23-20 "On deck" stowage requirements.
146.23-25 Stowage on vessels carrying explosives.
146.23-30 Exemptions for corrosive liquids.
146.23-35 Sulfuric acid in bulk.
146.23-40 Spent sulfuric acid in bulk.
146.23-45 General requirements for sulfuric acid in bulk and spent sulfuric acid in bulk.
146.23-50 Hydrochloric acid in bulk.
146.23-100 Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids.

AUTHORITY: §§ 146.23-1 to 146.23-100 issued under R. S. 4405, as amended, 4472, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 170. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. 1275.

§ 146.23-1 *Definitions of corrosive liquids.* Corrosive liquids are defined by the ICC regulations as those acids, alkaline caustic liquids, and other corrosive liquids which, when in contact with living tissues, will cause severe damage of such tissues by chemical action; or in case of leakage, will materially damage or destroy other freight by chemical action, or are liable to cause fire when in contact with organic matter or with certain chemicals. Such definition is binding upon all shippers making shipments of corrosive liquids by common carrier vessels engaged in interstate or foreign commerce by water. This definition is accepted and adopted and forms part of the regulations in this subchapter applying to all shippers making shipments of corrosive liquids by any vessel, and shall apply to owners, charterers, agents or other persons transporting, carrying, conveying, storing, stowing, or using corrosive liquids on board any vessel subject to R. S. 4472, as amended, and this subchapter.

§ 146.23-5 *Stowage on board vessels.* All corrosive liquids permitted for transportation on board vessels shall, if taken on board a vessel, be stowed in accordance with the provisions applying to the particular character of vessel as shown in the tables forming § 146.23-100 and with the detailed regulations for stowage.

§ 146.23-10 *General stowage requirements.* In the stowage of corrosive liquids, the following conditions shall be observed:

(a) Corrosive liquids shall not be stowed in a compartment or hold in which explosives are stowed. (See: "*Stowage on vessels carrying explosives.*")

(b) Such liquids shall be stowed well away from living quarters, foodstuffs or cargo of an organic nature.

(c) Stowage shall be in such manner that the containers may be readily observed.

(d) Corrosive liquids shall not be stowed in proximity to or over other dangerous articles of cargo.

NOTE: This paragraph was declared inapplicable to the transportation of military explosives. See § 146.29-1.

(e) Corrosive liquids shall not be stowed over any combustible substance even though such substance is not dangerous by the regulations in this part.

§ 146.23-15 *Stowage of glass carboys.* Glass carboys containing corrosive liquids, unless completely boxed, shall not be stowed more than two tiers high. The transportation of acids and other corrosive liquids in glass carboys on board barges is not subject to this provision. The term "completely boxed carboys" may include regularly boxed carboys with neck protection extending to the sides of the carboy box; or of crate construction; either type to be of strength commensurate with the strength of the carboy box itself and to be sufficiently adequate to permit stacking one on top of the other.

§ 146.23-20 *"On deck" stowage requirements.* (a) Acids, alkaline caustic liquids, and other corrosive liquids permitted to be stowed "On deck" shall be so stowed that any leakage from a container will drain away from other cargo and readily reach an overboard scupper or freeing port. Such drainage shall not be permitted to enter an enclosed drainage system other than a direct overboard scupper. If such stowage is not possible to arrange, clean, hard, dry sand shall be placed under and around the lower tier of containers to absorb any leakage.

(b) Dunnage shall be provided on the deck and otherwise and so arranged that any appreciable leakage will be apparent.

(c) Any leakage occurring shall be washed down, using liberal quantities of water.

§ 146.23-25 *Stowage on vessels carrying explosives.* Acids, alkaline caustic liquids, and other corrosive liquids required by the regulations in this part to be stowed "On deck" shall not be transported on vessels carrying explosives except in conformity with the following provisions:

(a) When stowed "On deck" on vessels having machinery spaces amidship, the engine and boiler room spaces shall intervene between the holds which contain the explosives and the spaces over which the corrosive substances are stowed.

(b) When stowed "On deck" on vessels having machinery spaces aft, the bridge structural erection shall intervene between holds which contain explosives and the spaces over which the corrosive substances are stowed. The stowage shall not be utilized unless it provides a distance between the stowages of at least one complete hold space.

(c) When carried "Under deck" the engine and boiler room spaces, or one complete hold free of any explosive or inflammable liquid shall intervene between stowage of the explosives and the corrosive liquids.

NOTE: Paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) were declared inapplicable to the transportation of military explosives. See § 146.29-1.

§ 146.23-30 *Exemptions for corrosive liquids.* (a) Acids, alkaline caustic liquids, and other corrosive liquids in quantity not exceeding 1 pound in bottles, each enclosed in a metal can, and packed in outside containers, are exempt from specification packaging, marking other than name of contents, and labeling requirements unless otherwise provided by the regulations in this part.

(b) Such limited quantity shipments may be accepted on board all vessels subject to the regulations in this part provided the bill of lading or other shipping paper correctly describes the article in accordance with the true name as shown in the commodity list. Stowage shall be "On deck under cover" or "Tween decks" in a compartment not subject to artificial heat.

(c) The provisions of paragraph (a) of this section do not extend to shipments of the following acids, alkaline caustic liquids, and other corrosive liquids:

Acid sludge.
Allyl chloroformate.
Amyl trichlorosilane.
Antimony pentafluoride.
Benzyl bromide.
Benzyl chloroformate.
Boron trichloride.
Bromine.
Bromine pentafluoride.
Bromine trifluoride.
a-Bromotoluene.
Butyl trichlorosilane.
Chloracetyl chloride.
Chlorine trifluoride.
Diethyl dichlorosilane.
Difluorophosphoric acid, anhydrous.
Dimethyl sulfate.
Diphenyl dichlorosilane.
Electrolyte or alkaline corrosive battery fluid packed with storage batteries, battery chargers, or radio current supply devices.
Ethyl chloroformate.
Ethyl phenyldichlorosilane.
Fluosulfonic acid.
Hexafluorophosphoric acid.
Hexyl trichlorosilane.
Hydrazine, anhydrous.
Hydrazine solution containing 50 percent or less of water.
Hydrofluoric acid, anhydrous.
Hydrogen peroxide over 52 percent strength by weight.
Hypochlorite solution containing more than 7 percent available chlorine by weight.
Isopropyl percarbonate, stabilized.
Less-than-carload and less-than-truckload shipments of wet electric storage batteries.
Methyl chloroformate.
Mixtures of hydrofluoric and sulfuric acid.
Monofluorophosphoric acid, anhydrous.
Nitrating (mixed) acid.
Nitric acid.
Nitrohydrochloric acid.
Nitrohydrochloric acid diluted.
Octyl trichlorosilane.
Phenyl trichlorosilane.
Phosphorus oxychloride.
Phosphorus tribromide.
Phosphorus trichloride.
Propyl trichlorosilane.
Spent acid (sulfuric or mixed).
Sulfur chloride.
Thionyl chloride.
Thiophosphoryl chloride.

(d) Other exemptions from specification packaging, marking other than name of contents, and labeling requirements are shown in the tables under the specific article.

§ 146.23-35 *Sulfuric acid in bulk.* Sulfuric acid may be transported in bulk on board cargo vessels in conformity with the following provisions:

(a) In tanks forming an integral part of the structure of the vessel:

(1) Provided the sulfuric acid is of a specific gravity of not less than 1.8125 (65° Baumé) or of greater strength.

(2) Sulfuric acid of a specific gravity of not less than 1.7059 (60° Baumé) and of greater strength, up to but not exceeding 1.8068 specific gravity (64.75° Baumé) provided the acid has been treated with an inhibitor that renders its corrosive effects on steel no greater than that of 66° Baumé, commercial sulfuric acid.

(3) Integral tanks shall be constructed and tested to meet the requirements of the rules of the American Bureau of Shipping.

(4) Integral tanks used for the stowage of the types of sulfuric acid in bulk permitted by subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph shall be vented to the atmosphere to prevent development of internal pressure. The vent pipe shall be at least equal in diameter to that of the tank filling line and of a thickness not less than that of standard weight pipe. No openings shall be permitted in a tank below deck, except such openings as are required for access or maintenance purposes, and these openings shall be fitted with bolted plate covers and gaskets. The gaskets shall be of a material resistive to the action of sulfuric acid. Filling and discharge lines shall terminate above the weather deck and be fitted with suitable stop valves.

(5) The exhaust end of the vent line shall terminate above the weather deck in a location clear of obstruction and away from any source of open flame. The outlet of the vent shall be fitted with a gooseneck bend and flame screen made of corrosive-resistant wire of at least 30 x 30 mesh for a single screen, or two screens of corrosive-resistant wire at least 20 x 20 mesh, placed not less than 1 inch or more than 1½ inches apart. No stop valve or frangible disk shall be fitted in a vent line.

(6) An outage space of not less than 1% of the capacity of the tank shall be maintained at time of filling.

(7) Air pressure shall not be used to discharge cargo from tanks forming an integral part of the structure of the vessel.

(b) In tanks (pressure-vessel type) independent of the structure of the vessel, acid of 52° Baumé minimum strength or over may be transported without restriction: *Provided:*

(1) The acid is stowed in independent tanks which shall be designed for a pressure of not less than 50 pounds per square inch and shall be fabricated, inspected, and tested in compliance with the requirements for Class III arc-welded unfired pressure vessels, as set forth in Parts 50 to 57 inclusive, of this chapter (Subchapter F—Marine Engineering).

(2) Independent tanks used for the stowage of the type of sulfuric acid in bulk permitted by paragraph (b) of this section shall be fitted with vent pipes discharging to the atmosphere. The vent shall be fitted with a frangible rupture disk to permit the use of air pressure in discharging the cargo and to prevent development of internal pressure in the tank of above 30 pounds per square inch. The vent shall be at least equal in diameter to that of the tank filling line, and of a thickness of not less than that of standard weight pipe. No openings shall be permitted in a tank below deck, except such openings as are required for access or maintenance purposes, and these openings shall be fitted with bolted plate covers and gaskets. The gaskets shall be of a material resistive to the action of sulfuric acid. Filling and discharge lines shall terminate above the weather deck and be fitted with suitable stop valves.

(3) The outlet of the vent line shall terminate above the weather deck in a location clear of obstruction and away from any source of open flame. The outlet of a vent line shall be fitted with a gooseneck bend and flame screen made of corrosive-resistant wire of at least 30 x 30 mesh, for a single screen, or two screens of corrosive-resistant wire at least 20 x 20 mesh, placed not less than 1 inch or more than 1½ inches apart. The vent shall be closed with a frangible disk of lead or other suitable material of a thickness that will hold a pressure of 30 pounds per square inch for a period of 1 hour but will rupture within 8 hours. No stop valve shall be fitted in a principal vent line. An auxiliary vent for use in relieving pressure or vacuum in the tank during filling or discharge of cargo may be taken off a vent pipe between the tank and the frangible disk, provided such vent discharges above the weather deck and provided further the outlet of the vent is fitted with a gooseneck bend and flame screen or screens, as described in this subparagraph. The auxiliary vent shall be fitted with a stop valve.

(4) An outage space of not less than 1 percent of the capacity of the tank shall be maintained at time of filling.

(5) Independent tanks shall be so installed in the vessel that sufficient space is provided between any structure of the vessel and the tank itself for purpose of inspection. Such space must be sufficient to permit unobstructed examination.

(6) Special approval of the Commandant may be obtained where more than 30 pounds per square inch pressure is required to discharge the cargo: *Provided*, That the tank is designed and constructed for the appropriate pressure and meets the requirements for Class II, arc-welded unfired pressure vessels (Subchapter F—Marine Engineering).

§ 146.23-40 *Spent sulfuric acid in bulk.* Spent sulfuric acid may be transported in bulk on board cargo vessels in conformity with the following provisions:

(a) In independent, rubber-lined tanks (pressure-vessel type) or in "built-in" rubber-lined tanks. Approval by the Commandant is required for "built-in" type of construction.

(b) Independent tanks shall be designed for a pressure of not less than 50 pounds per square inch and shall be fabricated, inspected, and tested in compliance with the requirements for Class III arc-welded unfired pressure vessels, as set forth in Parts 50 to 61, inclusive, of this chapter (Subchapter F—Marine Engineering).

(c) Independent tanks used for the stowage of spent sulfuric acid in bulk shall be fitted with vent pipes discharging to the atmosphere. The vent pipes shall be fitted with a frangible rupture disk to permit the use of air pressure in discharging the cargo and to prevent development of internal pressure in the tank of above 30 pounds per square inch. The vent pipes shall be at least equal in diameter to that of the tank filling line and of a strength at least equivalent to that of the tank. No openings shall be permitted in a tank below deck, except such openings as are required for access or maintenance purposes, and these openings shall be fitted with bolted plate covers and gaskets. The gaskets shall be of a material resistive to the action of sulfuric acid. The cargo filling line shall terminate above the weather deck and shall be fitted with a stop valve. The cargo discharge line may terminate above the weather deck or through the shell of the vessel, provided in the latter case such piercing of the vessel's hull shall conform to the rules and requirements of the American Bureau of Shipping.

(d) For independent tanks, the vent and its fittings, such as gooseneck, flame screen, frangible disk, stop valve, and the auxiliary vent, shall be installed in compliance with the provisions of § 146.23-35, *Sulfuric acid in bulk.*

(e) An outage space of not less than 1 percent of the capacity of the tank shall be maintained at time of filling.

(f) Independent tanks used for the stowage of spent sulfuric acid shall be so installed in the vessel that sufficient space is provided between any structure of the vessel and the tank itself for purpose of inspection. Such space must be sufficient to permit unobstructed examination. This provision shall not apply to "built-in" tanks when approval is given to permit parts of the structure of a vessel to be used to form a part or parts of the tank.

(g) "Built-in" tanks shall be fitted with pipes discharging to the atmosphere. The vent pipe shall be at least equal in diameter to that of the tank filling line, and of a thickness of not less than that of standard weight pipe. No openings shall be permitted in a tank below deck except such openings as are required for access or maintenance purposes, and these openings shall be fitted with bolted plate covers and gaskets. The gasket shall be of a material resistive to the action of sulfuric acid. The cargo filling line shall terminate above the weather deck and shall be fitted with a stop valve. The cargo discharge line may terminate above the weather deck or through the shell of the vessel, provided in the latter case such piercing of the vessel's hull shall conform to the rules of the American Bureau of Shipping.

(h) The outlet of the vent shall terminate above the weather deck in a location clear of obstruction and away from any source of open flame. The outlet of the vent shall be fitted with a gooseneck bend and flame screen made of corrosive-resistant wire of at least 30 x 30 mesh for a single screen, or two screens of corrosive-resistant wire at least 20 x 20 mesh, placed not less than 1 inch or more than 1½ inches apart. No stop valve or frangible disk shall be fitted in a vent line.

(i) An outage space of not less than 1 percent of the capacity of the tank shall be maintained at time of filling.

(j) Air pressure shall not be used to discharge cargo from "built-in" tanks.

(k) Rubber-lined tanks shall have their interior surfaces prepared to receive the lining. Welds shall be chipped or ground smooth. The interior surface shall be thoroughly cleaned and maintained free of all foreign matter during the lining process. The rubber used for lining shall be of a type resistive to dilute sulfuric acid, and shall be of a thickness of not less than ¼ inch and shall be bonded to the plating. Joints shall overlap at least 1½ inches and the edges shall be beveled to an angle of approximately 45° and vulcanized in place. Filling and discharge lines shall be rubber lined or otherwise lined or coated with material resistive to dilute sulfuric acid. Vent lines shall be rubber lined at least to the height of the frangible disk.

§ 146.23–45 *General requirements for sulfuric acid in bulk and spent sulfuric acid in bulk.* (a) Where applicable the provisions of this section shall be complied with in the handling and transportation of sulfuric acid in bulk and spent sulfuric acid in bulk.

(b) All inclosed compartments in which acid tanks are installed shall be provided with efficient means of ventilation. Pump rooms and compartments containing machinery to handle acid cargo shall be ventilated.

(c) All cargo pumps, piping, valves and fittings used for handling acid shall be made of material resistive to the corrosive effects of the type acid being handled, or shall be suitably protected against corrosion.

(d) In handling sulfuric acid or spent sulfuric acid in bulk no naked light shall be permitted in the vicinity of the operation. Smoking shall be prohibited and the master or person in charge of the vessel shall post "No Smoking" signs. All artificial lights other than electric lights or portable battery lights are prohibited from use during the operation. A water hose shall be connected and ready for use and any leakage of acid shall be immediately washed down. Tools necessary in loading or unloading operations shall be of the nonsparking type. Fire or other naked light shall not be applied to any tank for the purpose of liquefying congealed sulfuric acid. The only means permitted to liquefy frozen or congealed sulfuric acid shall be a steam-heated coil or coils.

§ 146.23–50 *Hydrochloric acid in bulk.* (a) Hydrochloric acid may be transported in bulk on board cargo vessels when laden in rubber or other approved lined tanks (pressure-vessel type) independent of the structure of the vessel. Tanks shall be designed for a pressure of not less than 50 pounds per square inch, and shall be constructed, inspected, and tested in compliance with the requirements for Class II arc-welded, unfired pressure vessels, as set forth in Parts 50 to 57, inclusive, of Subchapter F (Marine Engineering) of this chapter, or in compliance with the requirements of Interstate Commerce Commission specification 103B or 103BW. (See also § 146.02–18.)

(b) An application for approval to engage in the transportation of hydrochloric acid in bulk on board vessels shall be made to the Commandant of the Coast Guard. Such application shall include plans of the structure of the vessel; plans of the design of the tank (except Interstate Commerce Commission approved tanks) showing thereon complete data covering materials to be used and method of fabrication; plans of the design indicative of the manner in which the tank is to be installed and secured on board the vessel; plans showing layout of piping, valves, and fittings forming part of the tank, and also piping, valves, and fittings to be installed on the vessel for use in loading or unloading hydrochloric acid in or from the tank. Plans shall be in sufficient detail to provide complete information with reference to the vessel, the tank, and the system of piping, valves, and other appurtenances.

(c) Independent tanks shall be so fitted as to provide sufficient space between the tank and any fixed structural part of the vessel, or in lieu thereof, the installation shall be such as it will be practicable to move said tanks, for inspection of the structure of the vessel and the tanks.

(d) Prior to the installation of the rubber or other approved lining, hydrochloric acid tanks shall have their interior surfaces prepared to receive the lining. Welds shall be chipped or ground smooth. The interior surface shall be thoroughly cleaned and maintained free of foreign matter during the lining process. The rubber or other approved lining shall be of a type resistant to hydrochloric acid and shall be bonded to the plating. Piping forming the loading or discharge line, if of steel, shall be lined with rubber or other approved material to withstand the action of the lading. Flange connections shall be adequately protected from acid coming in contact therewith by means of rubber or other approved lining.

(e) (1) Piping, valves, and fittings used in the loading or unloading of hydrochloric acid shall be of material that will withstand the severe corrosive action of the acid.

(2) Piping may be one of the following materials:

(i) Steel pipe, with approved lining, not less than 2" inside diameter before lining.

(ii) Strong, acid resistant, pressure-suction type hose.

(iii) Hard rubber pipe.

(3) The flange connections, if of steel, shall be adequately protected from acid coming in contact therewith by means of rubber or other approved lining.

(f) (1) When air pressure is used for unloading acid, the air line shall include fittings installed in the following order:

(i) An "ell" having a flange on one end to connect with the air inlet flange on the tank with a full faced soft rubber gasket. The opposite end of the "ell" may consist of a flange or ordinary pipe connection to take either a pipe or flexible hose.

(ii) When desired an acid-resistant flexible hose of optional length may be installed between the "ell" and the fixed air piping leading to the compressor.

(iii) A bleeder valve to release air pressure.

(iv) A pop valve set to blow at 30 pounds pressure.

(v) An air gauge.

(vi) A pressure-reducing valve set at 30 pounds.

(vii) An air shutoff valve.

(viii) A water separator or trap.

(2) When it is desired to install these fittings as part of the shore system, the only portion of this assembly that is required to be part of the vessel's equipment shall consist of the "ell", the bleeder valve to release air pressure, the pop valve set to blow at 30 pounds per square inch pressure, and an air shutoff valve which shall be located at the dome of each tank.

(g) (1) Upon satisfactory completion of tests and inspection the following marking, at least ⅜" high, shall be stamped into the metal of the tank, or stamped into a noncorrodible name plate permanently attached to the tank by means of welding.

(Name and address of fabricator)

----------p. s. i. ----------p. s. i.
(Design pressure) (Shop test pressure)

(Inspector's number, initials, and CG symbol)

(Fabricator's serial number)

----------U. S. gallons
(Water capacity)

(Date of manufacture)

(2) In addition to the markings required by this subparagraph and by the regulations in Parts 50 to 57, inclusive, in Subchapter F (Marine Engineering) of this chapter, the legend "Hydrochloric acid only" shall be stenciled or painted in block letters (such stenciling or lettering to be at least 2" high) upon the dome or upper portion of the tank in a position plainly visible under operating conditions. Lettering must be maintained legible at all times.

(h) Tanks approved for the transportation of hydrochloric acid shall not be used for the transportation of any other commodity, except upon specific authorization of the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

(i) [Reserved].

(j) Spent hydrochloric acid or hydrochloric acid adulterated by other chemicals, inhibitors, oils, solvents, water, etc., shall not be accepted or transported in bulk on board vessels in containers approved for the transportation of hydrochloric acid, except upon specific authorization of the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

(k) Loading or unloading of hydrochloric acid may be accomplished by use of acid pump, siphon, or compressed air method. Gravity loading is also permissible, provided the tank on the vessel is not subjected to a pressure greater than 30 pounds per square inch.

(l) Filling and discharge pipe connections shall be kept disconnected at the tank and the outlets shall be blanked

off at the tank, except when actually loading or unloading the tank: *Provided, however,* That such piping need not be disconnected when an efficient stop valve is fitted in the line in a location as close to the tank as is practicable.

(m) Filling or discharge connections shall not be detached until pressure in the tank and in the line has been completely released.

(n) If air pressure is used in either filling or discharging the lading of the tank, said air pressure shall not be in excess of 30 pounds per square inch at any time.

(o) Compressed air used for unloading shall be as free as possible from oil, moisture, or other foreign matter. To insure this the air supply shall be taken from the top of the air receiver (reservoir). This reservoir shall be drained at regular intervals. Compressor shall be disconnected from air lines at all times except when actually being used to fill or discharge contents of tank. The air lines shall be thoroughly blown out in a reverse direction before making connections to discharge acid. The open end of the air line at the point of connection to the shore system and tank shall be blanked off when not in use.

(p) Tools used in the operation of loading or unloading of the acid shall be kept clean and so used as to prevent damage to the lining of dome closures, piping, or fittings. A hammer or chisel shall not be used for loosening dome fittings, for connecting or disconnecting the filling, discharge, or air lines, or upon the tank at any time while it is filled with acid or is under discharge pressure.

(q) Gauging rods, if used, shall be of wood. The lower end of such rods shall be equipped with a soft rubber plug.

(r) Tools, bolts, nuts or other material dropped in a tank through dome openings shall be removed from the tank before the next loading.

(s) Organic solvents, oils, and greases, even in the most minute quantity, shall never be used where they come in contact with the coated surfaces of the tank, dome, opening covers, or discharge lines. To lubricate nuts or bolts, a mixture of flake graphite and glycerol shall be used.

(t) Tanks shall normally be kept closed to prevent sunlight from coming in contact with the lining. Connecting flanges of lined pipe shall, "when broken," be protected from the action of sunlight.

(u) The interior of the tank shall be protected from the weather. Water or other liquids shall not be introduced into tanks, except upon permission of competent authority. Persons shall not be permitted to enter tanks, except upon permission of competent authority.

(v) Before an Interstate Commerce Commission tank is first placed in service, the vessel owner shall furnish the Commandant of the Coast Guard a report certifying that the tank and its equipment comply with all the requirements of Interstate Commerce Commission specification 103B or 103BW.

§ 146.23–100 *Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids.*

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Acetyl chloride	*A clear, colorless, fuming liquid. Gives off fumes which are extremely irritating to the eyes. Decomposes violently with water or alcohol with the evolution of hydrochloric acid fumes which are irritating and suffocating. Inflammable. Flashpoint 40° F. Boiling point 125° F.* Do not stow adjacent to alcohol. Protect stowage from water. Protect from sparks and open flame. Keep cool.	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC–1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5A) not over 110 gal. cap. Nickel drums (ICC–5K) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Portable tanks (ICC–60) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC–103A, 103A–W).	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Acids, liquids, N. O. S.	*Any acid not otherwise specified by name herein which qualifies under the definition contained in these regulations as a corrosive liquid.* Protect from sparks and open flame. Keep cool.	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC–1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass (ICC–1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC–2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC–5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC–5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC–5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC–43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A) asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Alkaline caustic liquids, N. O. S.	*Usually colorless, odorless, liquids.* *Neither volatile nor combustible.* *Hazardous in contact with certain textiles and metals.*	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "On deck in open." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC-1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC-1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC-1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC-2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A) not over 110 gal. cap., and not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC-5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC-5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC-43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) asphalt lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103A, 103A-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W).	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "On deck in open." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A) not over 110 gal. cap., and not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC-5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC-5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC-43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) asphalt lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A) not over 110 gal. cap., and not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC-5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC-5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC-43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) asphalt lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A) not over 110 gal. cap., and not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC-5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC-5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC-43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) asphalt lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103A, 103A-W, 104, 104A, 104W, 104A-W)
Alkaline corrosive battery fluid.	*Liquid used in alkaline storage batteries.* For characteristics and hazards see "Alkaline corrosive, liquids, N. O. S."	White.				
Alkaline corrosive liquids, N. O. S.	*May be any alkaline corrosive liquid properly described as such in accordance with the definition for a corrosive liquid and not otherwise specified by name in these regulations.* *Particularly hazardous in contact with organic substances and textiles.* *Miscible with water.*	White.				
Allyl chloroformate. Allyl chlorocarbonate.	*A clear, corrosive liquid having a pungent odor.* *Fumes irritating to eyes and tissue.* *Flashpoint below 80° F.* Protect from sparks and open flame. Keep cool.	White.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC-1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC-5H) not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Amyl trichlorosilane.	*Water-white liquid having a pungent and acrid odor.* *Fumes strongly when exposed to moist air. Vapors are corrosive and irritating.* *Avoid prolonged breathing of fumes.* *In event of spillage flush with large quantities of water.*	White.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-5F) not over 11 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17H, 37D) STC, WIC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Anisoyl chloride	*A slightly s ecous, brown colored liquid having a sharp penetrating odor.* *It is reasonably stable thermally.* *Fumes somewhat when exposed to moist air, evolving a corrosive and irritating vapor.* *Avoid prolonged breathing of fumes.* *In event of spillage flush with large quantities of water.*	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Antimony pentachloride Antimony pentachloride, solution.	*A heavy, reddish brown liquid, having an offensive odor.* *Decomposed by water, evolving hydrochloric acid, the fumes of which are irritating in contact with mucous membrane and in sufficient quantities will be suffocating.* *Reacts strongly with organic matter giving off dense fumes.* *Boiling point 197° F.* Keep dry.	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5A), not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Authorized only for antimony pentachloride: Portable tanks (ICC-60) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC-103A, 103A-W), Authorized only for antimony pentachloride, solution: Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC-26) not over 15 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10A) asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber lined (ICC-5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead lined (ICC-5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC-43A) not over 30 gal. cap.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Antimony pentafluoride	*A colorless liquid at ordinary temperature having a pungent odor.* *When anhydrous it is not very corrosive to metals but reacts violently with water to develop corrosive decomposition products.* *May cause fire if anhydrous chemical is brought into contact with readily combustible organic matter.* Keep dry.	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Cylinders (ICC-3A150, 3AA150, 3E1800, 3B240, 4B240, 4BA240) closed by means of iron or steel threaded plugs.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Batteries, dry			No restrictions	No restrictions	No restrictions	No restrictions
Batteries, electric storage, wet. NOTE: Electric storage batteries containing electrolyte or corrosive battery fluid of the non-spillable type, protected against short circuits and completely and securely boxed, are exempt from specification packaging, marking other than name of contents, and labeling requirements.	*Charged electric storage batteries containing electrolyte (acid) or alkaline corrosive battery fluid.* NOTE: Must be completely protected so that short circuit will be prevented. Must not be packed with other articles except electrolyte or corrosive battery fluid, portable searchlight properly cushioned, battery parts or hydrometers, securely packed in a separate container. Observe instructions regarding "This side up" stowage.	White unless exempt from labeling requirements.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15D, 16B) not over 400 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (nonspecification) completely closed, having cleated ends, and two skids of at least 3" x 3" size attached to the bottom of the box. Wooden or metal trays (nonspecification). Carload or truckload shipments of electric storage batteries permitted by regulations to be shipped without being packed in an outside container, shall when stowed on board a vessel be packed in wooden or metal trays so constructed as to protect the batteries from damage, short circuit or from the weight of imposed stowage resting upon the batteries. NOTE: Electric storage batteries, wet, with case of impregnated rubber, asphaltum composition, wooden-battery-box type, or steel-case type may be packed as follows: 1 to 3 batteries not over 20 lb. each in outside box, gross weight not over 75 lb., specification container not required; 1 battery not over 75 lb. in 5-sided slip covers or fiberboard boxes meeting ICC requirements.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15D, 16B) not over 400 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (nonspecification) completely closed, having cleated ends, and two skids of at least 3" x 3" size attached to the bottom of the box. Wooden or metal trays (nonspecification). Carload or truckload shipments of electric storage batteries permitted by regulations to be shipped without being packed in an outside container, shall when stowed on board a vessel be packed in wooden or metal trays so constructed as to protect the batteries from damage, short circuit or from the weight of imposed stowage resting upon the batteries. NOTE: Electric storage batteries, wet, with case of impregnated rubber, asphaltum composition, wooden-battery-box type, or steel-case type may be packed as follows: 1 to 3 batteries not over 20 lb. each in outside box, gross weight not over 75 lb., specification container not required; 1 battery not over 75 lb. in 5-sided slip covers or fiberboard boxes meeting ICC requirements.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15D, 16B) not over 400 lb. gr. wt. Carload or truckload shipments of electric storage batteries containing electrolyte or battery fluid, loaded or braced to prevent damage in transit and short circuits, are exempt from specification packaging, marking other than name of contents, and labeling requirements. NOTE: Electric storage batteries, wet, with case of impregnated rubber, asphaltum composition, wooden-battery-box type, or steel-case type may be packed as follows: 1 to 3 batteries not over 20 lb. each in outside box, gross weight not over 75 lb., specification container not required; 1 battery not over 75 lb. in 5-sided slip covers or fiberboard boxes meeting ICC requirements.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15D, 16B) not over 400 lb. gr. wt. Carload or truckload shipments of electric storage batteries containing electrolyte or battery fluid, loaded or braced to prevent damage in transit and short circuits, are exempt from specification packaging, marking other than name of contents, and labeling requirements. NOTE: Electric storage batteries, wet, with case of impregnated rubber, asphaltum composition, wooden-battery-box type, or steel-case type may be packed as follows: 1 to 3 batteries not over 20 lb. each in outside box, gross weight not over 75 lb., specification container not required; 1 battery not over 75 lb. in 5-sided slip covers or fiberboard boxes meeting ICC requirements.

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Benzoyl chloride	*A clear, colorless liquid which even at ordinary temperatures gives off a vapor very irritating to the eyes, nose, and throat. Decomposes on contact with water liberating fumes which are irritating to the mucous membrane and in sufficient quantities will be suffocating.* Keep dry.	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed; glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed; glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in kegs; glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass (ICC–1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5A) not over 110 gal. cap. Benzyl chloride must be stabilized when packed in unlined containers: Steel drums, lead-lined (ICC–5H) not over 55 gal. cap. for benzyl chloride only. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Portable tanks (ICC–60) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC–103A, 103A–W). Benzyl chloride must be stabilized when loaded in unlined tanks. Unstabilized benzyl chloride and benzoyl chloride when anhydrous and free from impurities such as iron may be shipped in: Nickel drums (ICC–5K) not over 55 gal. cap. Nickel tank cars (ICC–103A, 103A–W) for benzyl chloride only.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Benzyl chloride	*A colorless liquid possessing a rather unpleasant color and vapors which are very irritating to the eyes, nose, and throat. Combustible. Flash point 140° F. Immiscible with water.*	White.				
Benzyl chloroformate Benzyl chlorocarbonate	*A clear, transparent liquid having a sharp penetrating odor. It is both toxic and combustible. Will react with water to form hydrochloric acid. In event of leakage use soda ash, lime, or flush with large quantities of water.*	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed; glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Boiler compound, liquid	*Usually clear, colorless, odorless liquid.* *Generally contains caustic alkali in varying proportions.* *May be corrosive to wool textiles and some metals.* *May cause painful burns to the skin and tissue.* *Miscible with water.*	White	Storage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC-1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC-1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC-1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC-2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC-5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC-5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC-43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) asphalt lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103A, 103A-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W).	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC-1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC-1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC-1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC-2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber lined (ICC-5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead lined (ICC-5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC-43A) not not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) asphalt lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC-1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC-1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC-1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC-2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC-5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC-5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC-43A) not not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) asphalt lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC-1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC-1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC-1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC-2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC-5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC-5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC-43A) not not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) asphalt lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103A, 103A-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W).
Boron trichloride	*A colorless fuming liquid.* *Decomposes in contact with water evolving hydrochloric acid fumes which are irritating to mucous membranes and in sufficient quantity are suffocating.* *Boiling point 55° F.*	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Bromine	*A heavy, reddish brown liquid.* *At ordinary temperatures it gives off toxic, suffocating vapors of the same color as the liquid.* *It causes heat when in contact with organic matter and may cause fire.* *Caustic to the skin, inflicting deep painful burns.* *Fumes or vapors even in low concentration have a strong corrosive effect on mucous membranes and inflame the eyes.* *Slightly soluble in water.* *Boiling point 137° F.* Do not stow with combustible materials. Protect from direct rays of the sun. Keep cool.	White	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums, lead-lined (ICC-5H) not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) WIC, not over 15 qts. in any one outside box. Tank cars (ICC-105A300-W). Bromine which has been dried in accordance with good commercial practice may also be shipped in: Nickel drums (ICC-5K) not over 10 gal. cap. and not over 225 lb. net wt. Monel drums (ICC-5M) not over 10 gal. cap. and not over 225 lb. net wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Bromine pentafluoride	*A colorless, heavy liquid or white crystalline solid. Boiling point about 100° F. Is extremely reactive and may cause fires if in contact with combustible material.*	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Cylinders (ICC-3A150, 3AA150, 4B240) with valve protection cap. Cylinders, boxed (ICC-3E1800) not over 1 lb. of bromine pentafluoride.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Bromine trifluoride	*A clear, colorless liquid. Will promote combustion of organic materials. Reacts violently with water to form corrosive and toxic products.*	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Cylinders (ICC-3A150, 3AA150, 3B240, 3E1800, 4B240).	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
a-Bromotoluene. *Benzyl bromide.*	*A clear, colorless liquid with a tear gas odor. Irritating to the eyes. Is soluble in water.*	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Butyl trichlorosilane	*A water-white liquid with a pungent, irritating odor. Somewhat combustible. Fumes readily in moist air to evolve irritating and corrosive vapors. Avoid prolonged breathing of fumes. In event of spillage, flush with large quantities of water.*	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-5F) not over 11 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC-17H, 37D) STC, WIC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Caustic potash, liquid. Potassium hydroxide solution. Caustic soda, liquid. Sodium hydroxide solution.	*Odorless, corrosive liquids.* *Will attack flesh and destroy organic material.* Stow well away from other corrosive liquids (white label). Do not stow over cargo of an organic nature.	White	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC-1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys, in plywood drums, glass, (ICC-1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC-2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC-5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC-5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC-43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) asphalt lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Portable tanks (ICC-60) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. marked "For Caustic Soda, Liquid, Only" or "For Caustic Potash, Liquid, Only." Tank cars (ICC—103, 103W, 103A, 103A-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W). In tank barges, see section covering barges in these regulations.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC-1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC-1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC-2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC-5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC-5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC-43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) asphalt lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Portable tanks (ICC-60) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. marked "For Caustic Soda, Liquid, Only" or "For Caustic Potash, Liquid, Only." Outside containers: Strong wooden or metal container, or packed in a strong wooden or metal container.	Ferry stowage (AA)	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC-1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC-1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC-2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC-5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC-5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC-43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) asphalt lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Portable tanks (ICC-60) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. marked "For Caustic Soda, Liquid, Only" or "For Caustic Potash, Liquid, Only." Tank cars (ICC—103, 103W, 103A, 103A-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W). Motor truck vehicles having cargo tanks marked "For Caustic Soda, Liquid, Only", or "For Caustic Potash, Liquid, Only."
Chemical kits (*containing acids in inside container not exceeding 6 fluid ounces each*). Must not contain any of the items named in § 146.23-30 (c). Chemical kits containing larger amounts of acids must be packed, marked and labeled as prescribed by these regulations for the specific acids or corrosive liquids contained therein.	*Chemical kits containing small amounts of acid used for experimental or pleasure purposes.* The contents of the kit must be of such nature and/or so packed that there will be no possibility of the mixture of contents causing dangerous evolution of heat or gas.	No label required	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Strong wooden or metal container, or packed in a strong wooden or metal container.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Strong wooden or metal container, or packed in a strong wooden or metal container.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Strong wooden or metal container, or packed in a strong wooden or metal container.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Strong wooden or metal container, or packed in a strong wooden or metal container.

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Chloroacetyl chloride	*A colorless, corrosive liquid having a very pungent odor.* *Decomposes in water, evolving hydrochloric acid fumes, which are irritating to mucous membranes and in sufficient quantities will be suffocating.* Keep dry.	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums, lead-lined (ICC–5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC–28) not over 15 gal. cap.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Chlorine trifluoride	*A colorless gas which liquefies into a green liquid.* *Reacts violently with water to develop corrosive products.* *May cause ignition of readily combustible organic materials on contact.*	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Cylinders (ICC–3A150, 3AA150, 3E1800, 3B240, 4B240).	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Chlorosulfonic acid Chlorosulfonic acid sulfur trioxide, mixture.	*A colorless or slightly yellow liquid.* *Fumes in air giving off dense vapor clouds.* *In contact with water reacts violently, forming steam and giving off fumes of hydrochloric acid gas, which are irritating in contact with mucous membrane and in sufficient quantities will be suffocating.* *Very caustic to the skin.* Keep dry.	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5A, 5C) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC–103A, 103A–W).	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Chromic acid solution	*A solution of chromic acid.* *Has a strong caustic effect upon the skin.* Observe containers carefully for signs of leakage and reject any which are found leaking. Do not stow with other acids (white label), inflammable liquids (red label), glycerin or any combustible material. Observe special requirements for stowage on board vessels also transporting explosives.	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC–1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC–1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC–28) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–5A) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC–17E, 17H) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC–5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC–5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC–5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC–43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A) asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC–1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC–1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC–28) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–5A) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC–17E, 17H) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC–5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC–5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC–5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC–43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A) asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA)	Ferry stowage (BB).

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Compounds, cleaning liquid. Compounds, iron or steel rust preventing or removing. Compounds, lacquer, paint or varnish removing liquid. Compounds, vulcanizing, liquid.	*Any compounds under these descriptive names that classify in accordance with the definitions given in these regulations as a corrosive liquid.*	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC–1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC–1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC–2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5A) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC–5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC–5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC–5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC–43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A) asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC–1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC–2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5A) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC–5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC–5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC–5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Rubber drum (ICC–43A) not over 30 gal.cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A) asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA). Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC–1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass (ICC–1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC–2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5A) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC–5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC–5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC–5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC–43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A) asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC–1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass (ICC–1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC–2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5A) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC–5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC–5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC–5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC–43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A) asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.
Compounds, cleaning, liquid (*containing hydrofluoric acid*). Must not contain more than 60% hydrofluoric acid.	*Colorless water solutions of hydrofluoric acid in various concentrations.* *May also contain ammonium fluoride, etc.* *Extremely corrosive to glass, stoneware, and some metals.* *Miscible with water.* *Produces painful burns when allowed to contact flesh.* *Gives off fumes which are irritating and caustic.*	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden boxes, WIC of natural rubber, ceresine, lead or other hydrofluoric acid-resistant material (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes, WIC of natural rubber, ceresine, lead, or other hydrofluoric acid-resistant material of equal strength (ICC–12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Corrosive liquid, N. O. S.	*Any liquid not otherwise specified by name in this chart which qualifies as a corrosive liquid according to the definition contained in these regulations.*	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC–1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC–1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC–2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5A) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC–5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC–5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC–5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC–43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A) asphalt-lined not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC–1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC–1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC–2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5A) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC–5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC–5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC–5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC–43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A) asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC–1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC–1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC–2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5A) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC–5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC–5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC–5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC–43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A) asphalt-lined, no over 50 gal. cap. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Cupriethylene-diamine solution.	*A dark purple liquid with odor resembling ammonia.* *Dissolves cellulose products such as cotton, wood, etc.* *Not very corrosive to most metals.* *In event of leakage drench with water.*	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC-1B) not over 15 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass (ICC-1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC-1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC-2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A) not over 110 gal. cap., and not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC-5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC-5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC-43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103A, 103A-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W).	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A) not over 110 gal. cap., and not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC-5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC-5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC-43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A) not over 110 gal. cap., and not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC-5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC-5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC-43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A) not over 110 gal. cap., and not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC-5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC-5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC-43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103A, 103A-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W).
Diethyl dichlorosilane	*Colorless liquid that fumes strongly in moist air to develop extremely corrosive products.* *Fumes are so intense in air that leaky containers may create an appearance of fire.* *Liquid may be combustible.* *Avoid breathing fumes which are irritating and dangerous.* *In event of leakage remove container and flush with large quantities of water.*	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C) not over 55 gal cap. (ICC-5F) not over 11 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums, (ICC-17H, 37D) STC, WIC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 16B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Difluorophosphoric acid, anhydrous.	*A clear, colorless liquid.* *Fumes strongly in moist air to evolve irritating and somewhat toxic vapor.* *Extremely corrosive to glass and fabrics.* *Avoid contact with skin.* Keep dry.	White.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Aluminum drums (ICC-42B, 42C, 42D) not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) WIC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. NOTE: Inside containers and packing must comply with special ICC regulations.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Hexafluorophosphoric acid.	*A clear, colorless liquid.* *Reacts violently with water to develop extremely corrosive products.* Keep dry.	White.				
Monofluorophosphoric acid, anhydrous.	*A clear, colorless, practically odorless liquid.* *Reacts strongly with water to develop corrosive products.* *Avoid contact with the skin.* *Will destroy fabrics and other organic materials.* Keep dry.	White.				
Dimethyl sulfate.	*A heavy colorless liquid.* *Its vapors are extremely dangerous if inhaled, likely to be fatal.* *Has a powerful caustic action on the skin.* *Immiscible with water.* Stow well away from living quarters.	White.	Stowage: "On deck protected." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5A, 5C) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-5) enclosed in strong wooden crates, not over 15 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) containing one glass inside container, not over 1 quart cap. in a hermetically sealed metal can. Tank cars (ICC-103A, 103A-W).	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Diphenyl dichlorosilane.	*A colorless liquid with a sharp penetrating odor.* *Fumes strongly in moist air to develop extremely corrosive products.* *Avoid breathing fumes which are irritating and dangerous.* *In event of leakage remove container and flush with large quantities of water.*	White.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-5F) not over 11 gal. cap. (ICC-17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums, (ICC-17H, 17D) STC, WIC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Drugs, chemicals, medicines, or cosmetics, N. O. S. When packed in accordance with ICC requirements for the particular substance and separated and cushioned by incombustible absorbent material when the characteristics of the substance so require. See §146.23-30 for limited quantity shipments.	*A unit substance or a compound classified as a corrosive liquid in accordance with the definition contained herein, when prepared, packed, and offered to the trade as drugs, chemicals, medicines or cosmetics.*	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1A), not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC–1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC–1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC–2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5A) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC–5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC–5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC–5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC–43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A) asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC–1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC–1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC–2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5A) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC–5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC–5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC–5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC–43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A) asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC–1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC–1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC–2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5A) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC–5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC–5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC–5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC–43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A) asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC–1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC–1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC–2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5A) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC–5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC–5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC–5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC–43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A), asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Electrolyte (acid) battery fluid. NOTE: Electrolyte (acid) must not be over 47% strength (39° Baumé).	*Electrolyte acid is a term commonly applied to dilute sulfuric acid used in electric storage batteries.* *This acid generates heat when mixed with water.* *Will char organic material.* *Miscible with water.* Do not stow with combustible materials. Observe closely for signs of leakage and reject packages which are leaking or show signs of having leaked.	White	Stowage. "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, (ICC-1A) glass only, not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs (ICC-1C) glass only, not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Jugs in tubs (ICC-31) not over 2 gal. each and limited to 1 jug in each tub. Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5H) lead-lined, not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5D) rubber-lined, not over 110 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC-43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Portable tanks, lined (ICC-60) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC-103B, 103B-W)	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed (ICC-1A) glass only, not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs (ICC-1C) glass only, not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Jugs in tubs (ICC-31) not over 2 gal. each and limited to 1 jug in each tub. Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5H) lead-lined, not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-5D) rubber-lined, not over 110 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC-43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA)	Ferry stowage (BB).
Electrolyte (acid) or alkaline-corrosive battery fluid packed with storage batteries.	*Electric storage batteries in specification outside wooden boxes having glass bottles containing electrolyte packed in the same outside case.* NOTE: Must be packed in accordance with the requirements of I. C. C. regulations.	White	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15D, 16B) not over 400 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15D, 16B) not over 400 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15D, 16B) not over 400 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15D, 16B) not over 400 lb. gr. wt.
Electrolyte (acid) or alkaline corrosive battery fluid packed with battery charger or radio current supply device or parts thereof.	This designation provides for shipping one battery charger or one radio current supply device with electrolyte packed within the same outside container, with such electrolyte container closed, cushioned, and separated from the mechanical device by wooden partition.	White	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Outside ICC specification or non-specification tightly packed boxes, barrels or crates may be used for the shipment of not more than 12 ICC-12B fiberboard boxes containing strong 8-fluid ounce or smaller bottles securely closed and cushioned.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Outside ICC specification or non-specification tightly packed boxes, barrels or crates may be used for the shipment of not more than 12 ICC-12B fiberboard boxes containing strong 8-fluid ounce or smaller bottles securely closed and cushioned.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Outside ICC specification or non-specification tightly packed boxes, barrels or crates may be used for the shipment of not more than 12 ICC-12B fiberboard boxes containing strong 8-fluid ounce or smaller bottles securely closed and cushioned.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Outside ICC specification or non-specification tightly packed boxes, barrels or crates may be used for the shipment of not more than 12 ICC-12B fiberboard boxes containing strong 8-fluid ounce or smaller bottles securely closed and cushioned.
Ethyl chloroformate	*A clear, colorless, corrosive liquid.* *Vapors are extremely irritating to the eyes.* *Gradually decomposed by water.* *Flashpoint below 80° F.*	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Ethyl phenyl dichlorosilane.	*A colorless liquid which fumes strongly in moist air to develop extremely corrosive products. Avoid breathing fumes which are irritating and dangerous. In event of leakage remove container and flush with large quantities of water.*	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–5, 5A, 5B, 5C) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–5F) not over 11 gal. cap. (ICC–17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums, (ICC–17H, 37D) STC, WIC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 16B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Fire extinguisher charges (consisting of sulfuric acid in 5 pint or smaller glass bottles).	For characteristics and hazards see "Sulfuric acid." Must be packed with bicarbonate of soda as specified by ICC regulations.	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) WIC, not over 35 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck protected." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) WIC, not over 35 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb.. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) WIC, not over 35 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC–21A, 21B) WIC, not over 35 lb. gr. wt.
Flame retardant compound, liquid.	*Solutions used for treating fabrics to reduce their fire hazards.*	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC–1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC–1E) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC–2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A) lined with asphalt or rubber, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC–103B, 103B–W, 108, 108A).	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC–1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC–1E) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC–2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A) lined with asphalt or rubber, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC–103B, 103B–W, 108, 108A).	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC–1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC–1E) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC–2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A) lined with asphalt or rubber, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC–103B, 103B–W, 108, 108A).	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC–1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC–1E) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC–2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A) lined with asphalt or rubber, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC–103B, 103B–W, 108, 108A).
Fluosulfonic acid	*A clear, colorless, extremely corrosive liquid. Reacts violently with water. Fumes strongly in moist air to evolve corrosive and toxic vapors. Avoid contact with skin.*	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5A) not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC–103A, 103A–W)	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Formic acid. Formic acid, solution.	*A colorless liquid with a pungent irritating odor.* *It is combustible and will give off vapors which may form explosive mixtures in air.* *In concentrated form it is dangerously caustic to the skin.* *Solidifies at 45° F.* *Miscible with water.*	White.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC-1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC-1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC-1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC-2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17H) STC, with special bag-type liners not over 55 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC-5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC-5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC-43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) latex rubber-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Portable tanks (ICC-60) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. marked "For Formic Acid Only." Tank cars (ICC-103C-W) stenciled "For Formic Acid Only." For export shipment only: Carboys, glass, in plywood drums (ICC-1EX) not over 6½ gal. cap.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC-1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC-1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC-1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC-2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17H) STC, with special bag-type liners, not over 55 gal cap. Monel drums (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC-5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC-5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC-43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) latex rubber-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA).	Ferry stowage (BB).
					Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC-1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC-1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC-1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC-2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17H) STC, with special bag-type liners, not over 55 gal cap. Monel drums (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC-5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC-5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC-43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) latex rubber-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC-1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC-1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass (ICC-1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC-2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5C, 5G) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17H) STC, with special bag-type liners, not over 55 gal cap. Monel drums (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC-5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC-5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC-43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) latex rubber-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Portable tanks (ICC-60) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. marked "For Formic Acid Only." Tank cars (ICC-103C-W) stenciled "For Formic Acid Only." For export shipment only: Carboys, glass, in plywood drums (ICC-1EX) not over 6½ gal. cap.

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Hexamethylene diamine solution.	*A colorless solution.* *Miscible with water.*	White.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC–1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass (ICC–1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC–2S) not over 15-gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5, 5A) not over 110 gal. cap. and not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC–5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC–5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC–5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC–43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A) asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC–103, 103W, 103A, 103A–W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A–W).	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5, 5A) not over 110 gal. cap. and not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC–5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC–5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC–5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC–43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A) asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5, 5A) not over 110 gal. cap. and not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC–5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC–5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC–5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC–43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A) asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5, 5A) not over 110 gal. cap. and not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC–5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC–5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC–5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC–43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A) asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC–103, 103W, 103A, 103A–W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A–W).
Hexyl trichlorosilane.	*A colorless liquid with a sharp penetrating odor.* *Fumes strongly in moist air to develop extremely corrosive products.* *Avoid breathing fumes which are irritating and dangerous.* *In event of leakage remove container and flush with large quantities of water.*	White.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–5, 5A, 5B, 5C) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–5F) not over 11 gal. cap. (ICC–17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC–17H, 37D) STC, WIC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 16B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Hydrazine, anhydrous	*A colorless, incombustible liquid with an odor resembling ammonia.* *Destroys organic substances and textiles.* *Material is alkaline and reacts violently with acids and some oxidizing materials.* *Vapors may be explosive when exposed to high temperatures.* *Miscible with water.* Stow well away from other corrosives (white label) or organic materials.	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Stainless steel barrels or drums (ICC 5, 5A, 5C, 5G) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC 15A, 15B, 15C) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Hydrazine solution containing 50% or less of water.	Characteristics similar to "Hydrazine, anhydrous." Stow well away from other corrosives (white label) or organic materials.	White.				
Hydriodic acid	*A clear, colorless or pale yellow fuming liquid.* *Gives off fumes which are irritating in contact with mucous membrane and in sufficient quantities will be suffocating.* *It is corrosive but will not cause fire.* *Miscible with water.*	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC-1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC-1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC-1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass (ICC-1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC-1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC-2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5A) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC-5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC-5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC-43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck protected." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC-1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC-2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5A) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC-5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC-5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC-43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC-1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC-2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5A) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC-5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC-5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC-43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC-1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC-2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5A) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC-5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC-5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC-43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Hydrobromic acid (must not be over 49% strength).	*A corrosive, fuming liquid varying from colorless to slightly yellow.* *Gives off fumes which are irritating in contact with mucous membrane and in sufficient quantities will be suffocating.* *Is corrosive but will not cause fire.* *Miscible with water.* Shall not be accepted in metal drums.	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass (ICC–1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Rubber drums (ICC–43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Tank cars (ICC–103B, 103B–W)	Stowage: "On deck protected." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Rubber drums (ICC–43A) not over 30 gal. cap.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Rubber drums (ICC–43A) not over 30 gal. cap.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass (ICC–1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Rubber drums (ICC–43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Tank cars (ICC–103B, 103B–W)
Hydrochloric (muriatic) acid. NOTE: See § 146.23–30 for bulk shipments.	*A corrosive, fuming liquid, varying from colorless to yellow.* *Gives off fumes which are irritating in contact with mucous membrane and in sufficient quantities will be suffocating.* *Will damage or destroy many articles by contact but does not cause fire.* *Will dissolve tin, iron, and steel with evolution of hydrogen gas.* *Noninflamable.* *Miscible with water.* Shall not be accepted in unlined metal drums. Do not stow with sulfuric acid, nitric acid or chlorates. Do not stow over other cargo.	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass (ICC–1E) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5D) rubber-lined, not over 110 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC–43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A) rubber-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 pound gr. wt. Portable tanks, rubber lined (ICC–60) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt., Tank cars (ICC–103B, 103B–W, 108, 108A).	Stowage: "On deck protected." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass (ICC–1E) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5D) rubber-lined, not over 110 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC–43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A) rubber-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass (ICC–1E) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5D) rubber-lined, not over 110 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC–43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A) rubber-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Motor truck vehicles having cargo tanks.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass (ICC–1E) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5D) rubber-lined, not over 110 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC–43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A) rubber-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Portable tanks, rubber lined (ICC–60) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC–103B, 103B–W, 108, 108A). Motor truck vehicles having cargo tanks.
Hydrochloric acid mixtures. NOTE: When hydrochloric acid contains oils or solvents it must not be shipped in rubber-lined containers.	See "Hydrochloric acid".	White.	NOTE: Hydrochloric acid of not over 20% strength (13.25° Baumé) may also be accepted in: Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC–10A) asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap.	NOTE: Hydrochloric acid of not over 20% strength (13.25° Baumé) may also be accepted in: Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC–10A) asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap.	NOTE: Hydrochloric acid of not over 20% strength (13.25° Baumé) may also be accepted in: Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC–10A) asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap.	NOTE: Hydrochloric acid of not over 20% strength (13.25° Baumé) may also be accepted in: Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC–10A) asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap.

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Hydrofluoric acid (original bill of lading or other shipping paper shall certify as to the strength of this acid).	*A colorless, volatile, fuming corrosive liquid with a pungent irritating, odor, used primarily for etching glass.* *Dissolves glass and certain metals.* *Produces painful burn when allowed to contact flesh.* *Gives off fumes which are irritating in contact with mucous membrane and caustic in their effects.* *Miscible with water.* Observe special requirements for stowage on board vessels also transporting explosives. Keep cool.	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." Outside containers: Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC of natural rubber, or ceresine (ICC–11A, 11B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Hydrofluoric acid of not over 65% strength may also be accepted in: Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC–1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC–2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums, lead-lined (ICC–5H) not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs, WIC of natural rubber, ceresine, or lead (ICC–11A, 11B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes, WIC of natural rubber, ceresine, lead, or other hydrofluoric acid-resistant material (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Rubber drums (ICC–43A), not over 30 gal. cap. Fiberboard boxes (ICC–12B) WIC, of natural rubber, lead, polyethylene or other hydrofluoric acid-resistant plastic, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Hydrofluoric acid of not over 62% strength may also be accepted in: Steel barrels or drums, lined (ICC–5D), not over 55 gal. cap. Hydrofluoric acid of not over 60% strength may also be accepted in: Carboys in plywood drums, polyethylene (ICC–1F) not over 13 gal. cap. Hydrofluoric acid of not over 40% strength may also be accepted in: Tank cars, rubber-lined (ICC–103B, 103B–W). Hydrofluoric acid of not over 30% strength may also be accepted in: Wooden barrels or kegs, asphalt-lined (ICC–10A), not over 50 gal. cap. Wooden tank cars (ICC–103, 103A) lined with asphalt or other suitable material which will remain in a plastic condition and not subject to destruction by the lading. Authorized only for hydrofluoric acid of not more than 80% nor less than 60% strength: Steel barrels or drums, unlined (ICC–5A) not over 55 gal. cap. Metal containers must be passified. Tank cars (ICC–103A, 103A–W, 104A, 104A–W, 105A, 105A–W, ARA–IV–A). Authorized only for hydrofluoric acid of 65% to 81% strength or any other concentration less than 81% which has no greater corrosive effect than that of 70% hydrofluoric acid: (ICC–17C) STC, not over 55 gal. cap.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Hydrofluoric acid, anhydrous.	*Hydrofluoric acid in a gaseous state at normal temperature and pressure.* *Pressure about 30 lb. per sq. in. at 130° F.* *Boiling point 66° F.* *Vapor lighter than air.* *Fumes in moist air.* *Vapor is very corrosive.* *Produces painful burns on contact with skin, mucous membrane, or eyes.* *Very soluble in water.* Do not stow with anhydrous ammonia or ammonia liquid. Keep cool.	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." Outside containers: Cylinders (ICC-3, 3A, 3AA, 3B, 3C, 3E, 4, 4A, 25, 38) and (ICC-4B, 4C, if not brazed). Tank cars (ICC-105, 105A300, 105A300W, 105A500, 105A-500W, ARA-V).	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Hydrofluosilicic acid (must be packed in accordance with ICC requirements).	*A clear, colorless fuming liquid.* *It has a strong corrosive action on steel, lead, and glass.* *It is caustic to the skin and will inflict severe burns.* *Irritating to mucous membrane.* *Miscible with water.* Do not use paint in the vicinity of hydrofluosilicic acid.	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." Outside containers: Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) lined with asphalt or other material of equal efficiency, resistant to hydrofluosilicic acid, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC of natural rubber or ceresine. Outside containers not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes, WIC of natural rubber or ceresine or other material of equal efficiency resistant to hydrofluosilicic acid (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A), not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden tank cars (ICC-108, 108A) lined with asphalt or other suitable material which will remain plastic and not be subject to destruction by the lading. Hydrofluosilicic acid of not over 40% strength may also be accepted in: Steel barrels or drums, rubber-lined (ICC-5D), not over 55 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC-43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Tank cars, rubber-lined, (ICC-103B, 103B-W). Hydrofluosilicic acid containing no free hydrofluoric acid or other ingredient which will attack glass may also be accepted in: Carboys, boxed, glass only (ICC-1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass only (ICC-1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC-1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC-1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Hydrogen peroxide (*hydrogen dioxide*) *containing over 8% H_2O_2 by weight.* NOTE: Hydrogen peroxide containing over 37% H_2O_2 by weight is not permitted on passenger vessels. Hydrogen peroxide containing over 52% H_2O_2 by weight is not permitted transportation except under special permission and upon freight vessels only.	*A colorless, heavy liquid having powerful oxidizing properties. Expands rapidly with an increase in temperature. Miscible with water.* Keep cool. Protect from direct rays of the sun. Stow well away from explosives, acids (white label), organic substances, and other cargo likely to give off organic vapor. Stow well away from living quarters. NOTE: In event of leakage, wash down freely with water to prevent the liquid from drying on fibrous or combustible materials.	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Solution not over 52% strength by weight. Aluminum drums (ICC-42D) with vented closure, drums marked "Keep this end up" not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum drums (ICC-42E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Carboys, aluminum (ICC-34B) not over 15 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars. Highway vehicle cargo tanks. Solutions not over 37% strength by weight may also be shipped in: Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1A) with vented stoppers, not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1D) with vented stoppers, not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC-1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC-1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Solutions not over 10% strength by weight may also be shipped in: Wooden barrels, paraffin-lined (ICC-10A) not over 30 gal. cap.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Solution not over 37% strength by weight. Aluminum drums (ICC-42D) with vented closure, drums marked "Keep this end up" not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum drums (ICC-42E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Carboys, aluminum (ICC-34B) not over 15 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars. Highway vehicle cargo tanks. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1A) with vented stoppers, not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1D) with vented stoppers, not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC-1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC-1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Solutions not over 10% strength by weight may also be shipped in: Wooden barrels, paraffin-lined (ICC-10A) not over 30 gal. cap.	Ferry stowage (AA) Outside containers: Solution not over 37% strength by weight. Aluminum drums (ICC-42D) with vented closure, drums marked "Keep this end up" not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum drums (ICC-42E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Carboys, aluminum (ICC-34B) not over 15 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars. Highway vehicle cargo tanks. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1A) with vented stoppers, not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1D) with vented stoppers, not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC-1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC-1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Solutions not over 10% strength by weight may also be shipped in: Wooden barrels, paraffin-lined (ICC-10A) not over 30 gal. cap.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Solution not over 37% strength by weight. Aluminum drums (ICC-42D) with vented closure, drums marked "Keep this end up" not over 55 gal. cap. Aluminum drums (ICC-42E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Carboys, aluminum (ICC-34B) not over 15 gal. cap. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars. Highway vehicle cargo tanks. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1A) with vented stoppers, not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1D) with vented stoppers, not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC-1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC-1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Solutions not over 10% strength by weight may also be shipped in: Wooden barrels, paraffin-lined (ICC-10A) not over 30 gal. cap.
Hypochlorite solutions containing more than 7% available chlorine by weight.	*Strong hypochlorite bleach solutions which are not too stable.*	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone, vented (ICC-1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone, vented (ICC-1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, vented (ICC-1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass (ICC-1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) WIC, vented, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fireboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, vented, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Strong wooden or fiberboard boxes, nonspecification WIC vented (inside containers not over 4-fluid ounces each and packed in sufficient absorbent material to absorb all liquid) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Isopropyl percarbonate, stabilized.			Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Methyl chloroformate.	*A clear, colorless liquid.* *Vapors extremely irritating to eyes.* *Gradually decomposed by water.*	White.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Mixtures of hydrofluoric and sulfuric acids (containing not more than 80% by weight and not less than 70% by weight of HF and H_2SO_4 combined, with the HF content not less than 25% by weight).	*A clear, colorless, syrupy liquid with a pungent odor. Extremely corrosive to textiles, metals and tissue.* *Reacts violently with water to develop heat.* *Wash quickly with large quantities of water if accidentally spilled on skin or clothing.* Keep dry.	White.	Stowage: "On deck protected." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–5A) not over 55 gal. cap. NOTE: Drums must have been properly passified or neutralized as required by ICC regulations.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Nitrating (mixed) acid.	*Fuming corrosive liquid.* *Corrosive to most metals.* *Contact with skin will produce very bad burns.* *Do not breathe fumes.* *Protect eyes from fumes and liquids.* *Contact with organic matter may cause fire.* *Miscible with water with evolution of heat.* Stow well away from combustible substances. Do not accept for transportation if packed in the same container with any other substance. Must not be transported on any vessel carrying Class A or Class B explosives.	White.	Stowage: "On deck protected." Outside containers: Metal barrels or drums: (ICC–5A) not over 110 gal. cap. (must comply with special ICC regulations). (ICC–5C) stainless steel drum not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Portable tanks (ICC–60) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. (must comply with special ICC regulations). Tank cars (ICC–103A, 103A–W) (must comply with special ICC regulations). Authorized only for mixed nitric and sulfuric acids containing not over 17% nitric acid and at least 33% water: Carboys, boxed (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, vented, (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass (ICC–1E) not over 6½ gal. cap.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Nitric acid	*A fuming, corrosive liquid, varying from colorless to red.* *It has a corrosive action on almost all metals.* *It is a strong oxidizing agent.* *In contact with organic matter will likely cause fire.* *Gives off very poisonous, volatile reddish-brown fumes.* *Poisonous effects, often fatal, may occur several hours after inhalation of fumes.* *Do not breathe these fumes.* *In contact with skin will produce very bad burns.* *Protect the eyes from fumes or liquid.* *Vapors heavier than air.* *Miscible with water with evolution of much heat.* Stow well away from corrosive liquids (white label) and all combustible substances. Do not accept for transportation if packed in the same container with any other substance. Must not be transported on any vessel carrying Class A or Class B explosives.	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." Outside containers: Nitric acid of any concentration: Stainless steel barrels or drums (ICC–5C) not over 110 gal. cap.) Tank cars (ICC–103C, 103C–W, 103A–AL–W). Nitric acid of 95% or greater concentration: Tank cars (ICC–103C–AL). Nitric acid of 80% or greater concentration: Steel drums (ICC–5X) aluminum-lined, not over 110 gal. cap. Aluminum drums (ICC–42B) not over 110 gal. cap. Nitric acid of 90% or greater concentration: Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC of glass within tightly closed metal cans, outside container not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC of glass within tightly closed metal cans, outside containers not over 200 lb. net wt. Nitric acid of less than 90% concentration: Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC of glass, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs(ICC–11A, 11B) WIC of glass, not over 200 lb. net wt. Nitric acid of 72% or less concentration: Carboys, boxed (ICC–1A) straight sided, not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs (ICC–1C) straight-sided, not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC–1E) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Nitrohydrochloric acid (mixture of nitric acid not over 1.42 specific gravity and hydrochloric acid not over 1.19 specific gravity in the approximate proportions of one part nitric acid and three parts hydrochloric acid).	Characteristics and precautions same as for "Nitric acid" except corrosive action and oxidizing effects are greater.	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Nitrohydrochloric acid, diluted.	*Nitrohydrochloric acid which has been diluted to not less than 5 times its volume with water.* Characteristics and precautions same as above.	White.	Additional outside containers allowed only for nitrohydrochloric acid, diluted to not less than 5 times its volume with water: Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1A) not over 5 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC–1E) not over 6½ gal. cap.			

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Octyl trichlorosilane	*A water-white liquid with a pungent irritating odor.* *It is somewhat combustible.* *Fumes readily in moist air to evolve corrosive and irritating vapors.* *In event of spillage, flush with large quantities of water.*	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–5, 5A, 5B, 5C) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–5F) not over 11 gal. cap. (ICC–17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums, WIC (ICC–17H, 37D) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 16B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Perchloric acid not in excess of 72%.	*A clear, colorless liquid* *Powerful oxidizer. Caustic to the skin.* *Vapors are irritating.* *Mixed with combustible material in the presence of fire will burn with explosive rapidity.* *Miscible with water with evolution of heat.* Do not stow with organic substances, ether, benzol, alcohol, petroleum, or any of the inflammable gases. NOTE: Perchloric acid must not be accepted if packed with any other article.	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC–1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1X) not over 6 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC of glass, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Not Permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Perchloric acid in excess of 72%.			Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Phenyl trichlorosilane	*A water-white liquid with a pungent irritating odor.* *It is somewhat combustible.* *Fumes readily in moist air to evolve corrosive and irritating vapors.* *In event of spillage, flush with large quantities of water.*	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–5, 5A, 5B, 5C) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–5F) not over 11 gal. cap. (ICC–17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC–17H, 37D) STC, WIC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 16B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Phosphorus oxychloride	*A colorless, fuming liquid, with a pungent odor.* *A strong oxidizer.* *Decomposed by water with evolution of heat, forming hydrochloric and phosphoric acids the vapors of which are irritating to mucous membrane and will be dangerous for even short exposure.* *It acts strongly on organic matter, producing great heat.* Stow well away from all organic materials. Keep dry.	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5H), lead-lined, not over 110 gal. cap. Nickel barrels or drums (ICC–5K) not over 110 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC–2S), not over 15 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Portable tanks, lead-lined (ICC–60), not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars, nickel, or lead-lined (ICC–103A, 103A–W).	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Phosphorus tribromide	*A colorless, corrosive, fuming liquid.* *Very penetrating odor.* *Decomposed by water with evolution of heat.* Keep dry.	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5H), lead-lined, not over 110 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC–2S), not over 15 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Phosphorus trichloride	*A colorless, fuming liquid, with a pungent odor.* *A strong oxidizer.* *Decomposed by water with evolution of heat, forming hydrochloric and phosphoric acids the vapors of which are irritating to mucous membrane and will be dangerous for even short exposure.* *It acts strongly on organic matter, producing great heat.* Stow well away from all organic materials. Keep dry.	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–5A) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC–5H) lead-lined, not over 110 gal. cap. Nickel barrels or drums (ICC–5K) not over 110 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC–2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Portable tanks, lead-lined (ICC–60) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars, nickel, or lead-lined (ICC–103A, 103A–W).	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Propyl trichlorosilane	*A water-white liquid with a pungent irritating odor.* *It is somewhat combustible.* *Fumes readily in moist air to evolve corrosive and irritating vapors.* *In event of spillage, flush with large quantities of water.*	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–5, 5A, 5B, 5C) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–5F) not over 11 gal. cap. (ICC–17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC–17H, 37D) STC, WIC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 16B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Pyro sulfuryl chloride	*A colorless, corrosive, fuming liquid.* *Decomposed by water forming hydrochloric and sulfuric acid, the fumes of which are irritating to mucous membrane.* Keep dry.	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC–1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5A) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Portable tanks (ICC–60) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC–103A, 103A–W). Authorized only for "Pyro sulfuryl chloride": Nickel drums (ICC–5K) not over 110 gal. cap.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Silicon chloride (*tetrachloride*).	*A colorless liquid, fuming strongly in air.* *Gives off suffocating fumes.* *Mixed with water it decomposes, forming hydrochloric acid, the fumes of which are irritating to mucous membrane.* Keep dry.	White.				
Sludge acid	*Waste or spent sulfuric acid, usually that from refining petroleum oils and crude benzenes.* *Will disintegrate organic material in general.* *Soluble in water, evolving heat.*	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Portable tanks (ICC–60) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC–103, 103A, 103W, 103A–W). Bulk: In tanks, on or under deck for cargo vessels only. Authorized only for "Spent sulfuric acid": Carboys, boxed (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass (ICC–1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Spent sulfuric acid	*Acid residue resulting from the use of sulfuric acid in various processes.* *Will disintegrate organic material in general.* *Soluble in water, evolving heat.*	White.				
Spent mixed acid	*Mixed acid which has given up part of its nitric acid resulting from its use in some process.* *Strongly corrosive.* *Soluble in water, evolving heat.* *Will disintegrate organic material in general.*	White.				

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Sodium chlorite solution (not exceeding 40% sodium chlorite).	*A colorless, odorless liquid.* *Oxidizing agent.* *Miscible with water.* *If allowed to dry in contact with organic material fire may result.* *In event of spillage flush with large quantities of water.* Observe containers carefully for signs of leakage, and reject any which are found leaking. Do not stow with organic materials, inflammable liquids (red label), or explosives.	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass (ICC–1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5D) rubber-lined, not over 110 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC–43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A) rubber-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Portable tanks, rubber-lined (ICC–60) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC–103B, 103B–W, 108, 108A).	Stowage: "On deck protected." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass (ICC–1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5D) rubber-lined, not over 110 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC–43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A) rubber-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA). Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass (ICC–1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5D) rubber-lined, not over 110 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC–43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A) rubber-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Motor truck vehicles having cargo tanks.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass (ICC–1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5D) rubber-lined, not over 110 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC–43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC–10A) rubber-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Portable tanks, rubber-lined (ICC–60) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC–103B, 103B–W, 108, 108A). Motor truck vehicles having cargo tanks.
Sulfur chloride (mono and di).	*A yellowish, red liquid having a penetrating odor.* *Fumes have an irritating effect on the eyes, lungs and mucous membrane and in sufficient quantities will be suffocating.* *Decomposed by water with separation of sulfur.* Keep dry.	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC–1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5A) not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Portable tanks (ICC–60) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC–103A, 103A–W).	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, conditions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Sulfur trioxide, stabilized.	*A corrosive liquid possessing a pungent odor.* *Fumes strongly in contact with air.* *Crystallizes at about 60° F.* *Liquid at higher temperatures.* *Decomposed by water with evolution of much heat and sometimes with explosive violence.* *Has a destructive effect upon organic materials similar to sulfuric acid but to a stronger degree.* *Irritating to mucous membrane and caustic to the skin.* Do not stow over other cargo. Observe special requirements for stowage on board vessels also transporting explosives. Keep dry.	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5A, 5C) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–17F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC–103A, 103A–W).	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Sulfuric acid (oil of vitriol). NOTE: See §§ 146.23–35, 146.23–40, and 146.23–45 for bulk shipments.	*Strongly corrosive, dense, oily liquid; colorless to dark brown, depending on purity.* *Ordinary commercial (not pure) acid dissolves all metals, including platinum.* *Concentrated (95%) acid attacks most metals slowly.* *Dilute acid dissolves metals more rapidly, particularly if heated.* *Sulfuric acid rapidly disintegrates wood, textiles and organic materials in general and is extremely corrosive to flesh, producing serious and slow-healing wounds.* *Miscible with water in all proportions with evolution of heat.*	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Under deck" (Steel drums containing sulfuric acid only). Outside containers: For sulfuric acid of any concentration: Jugs in tubs (ICC–31) not over 2 gallons each and limited to 1 jug in each tub. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap.	Stowage: "On deck protected." Outside containers: For sulfuric acid of any concentration: Jugs in tubs (ICC–31) not over 2 gallons each and limited to 1 jug in each tub. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap.	Ferry stowage (AA). Outside containers: For sulfuric acid of any concentration: Jugs in tubs (ICC–31) not over 2 gallons each and limited to 1 jug in each tub. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: For sulfuric acid of any concentration: Jugs in tubs (ICC–31) not over 2 gallons each and limited to 1 jug in each tub. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap.

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum) (Nordhausen) (not permitted to be stowed "under deck").	Stow well away from organic materials. Observe containers for any signs of leakage and reject any which are found leaking. In event of spillage, flush with large quantities of water. Do not accept for transportation if packed in the same container with any other substance. Must not be transported on any vessel carrying Class A or Class B explosives. Observe special requirements for stowage on board vessels which are also transporting Class C explosives.	White	For sulfuric acid of concentrations of not less than 100% and not more than 115% (approximate): ("Under deck" stowage not permitted). Metal barrels or drums (ICC–5C) not over 55 gal. cap. For sulfuric acid of concentrations not to exceed 100.5%: Carboys, boxed, (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC–1E) not over 6½ gal. cap. For sulfuric acid of concentration not to exceed 93.2% (approximately 1.835 specific gravity (66° Baumé)): Metal barrels or drums (ICC–5H) lead lined, not over 110 gal. cap. For sulfuric acid of concentrations 77.5% (approximately 1.7019 specific gravity (59.18° Baumé)) or greater concentrations with or without inhibitor, provided such acid has a corrosive effect on steel measured at 100° F. no greater than 66° Baumé commercial sulfuric acid: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–5A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–17F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. For sulfuric acid of concentrations 62.25% (approximately 1.539 specific gravity (52° Baumé)) or greater concentrations, provided the corrosive effect on steel measured at 100° is not greater than that of 52° Baumé commercial sulfuric acid: Portable tanks (ICC–60) not over 8,000 lb. gr wt. Tank cars (ICC–103A, 103A–W). For sulfuric acid concentrations not to exceed 51% (approximately 1.408 specific gravity (42° Baumé)): Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC–5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Portable tank, rubber-lined (ICC–60) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars, rubber-lined (ICC–103B, 103B–W).	For sulfuric acid of concentrations not to exceed 100.5%: Carboys, boxed, (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC–1E) not over 6½ gal. cap. For sulfuric acid of concentrations not to exceed 77.5% (approximately 1.7019 specific gravity (59.18° Baumé)) or greater concentrations with or without inhibitor, provided such acid has a corrosive effect on steel measured at 100° F. no greater than 66° Baumé commercial sulfuric acid: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–5A) not over 55 gal. cap. For sulfuric acid of concentrations 62.25% (approximately 1.539 specific gravity (52° Baumé)) or greater concentrations, provided the corrosive effect on steel measured at 100° is not greater than that of 52° Baumé commercial sulfuric acid: Portable tanks (ICC–60) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC–103A, 103A–W).	For sulfuric acid of concentrations not to exceed 100.5%: Carboys, boxed, (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC–1E) not over 6½ gal. cap. For sulfuric acid of concentration not to exceed 93.2% (approximately 1.835 specific gravity (66° Baumé)): Metal barrels or drums (ICC–5H) lead lined, not over 110 gal. cap. For sulfuric acid of concentrations 77.5% (approximately 1.7019 specific gravity (59.18° Baumé)) or greater concentrations with or without inhibitor, provided such acid has a corrosive effect on steel measured at 100° F. no greater than 66° Baumé commercial sulfuric acid: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC–5A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC–17F) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. For sulfuric acid of concentrations 62.25% (approximately 1.539 specific gravity (52° Baumé)) or greater concentrations, provided the corrosive effect on steel measured at 100° is not greater than that of 52° Baumé commercial sulfuric acid: Portable tanks (ICC–60) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC–103A, 103A–W). For sulfuric acid concentrations not to exceed 51% (approximately 1.408 specific gravity (42° Baumé)): Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC–5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Portable tank, rubber-lined (ICC) 60) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars, rubber-lined (ICC–103B, 103B–W).

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Thionyl chloride	*A colorless, incombustible liquid with a sharp odor.* *Fumes strongly in moist air to develop corrosive products.* *Avoid breathing fumes.* Keep dry.	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6⅔ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC–1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5A) not over 110 gal. cap. Nickel drums (ICC–5K) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Portable tanks (ICC–60) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC–103A, 103A–W).	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Thiophosphoryl chloride	*A clear, colorless liquid with penetrating odor.* *Reacts with moisture at slightly elevated temperatures.* *Avoid contact with tissue.* Keep dry.	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Metal barrels or drums (ICC–5A) not over 110 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5H) lead-lined, not over 110 gal. cap. Nickel barrels or drums (ICC–5K) not over 110 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC–2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Portable tanks, lead-lined (ICC–60) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars, nickel, or lead-lined (ICC–103A–W, 103A).	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Tin tetrachloride, anhydrous.	*A heavy, colorless, fuming corrosive liquid, which gives off fumes on exposure to air.* *Fumes are visible and are caustic and irritating to mucous membrane.* *Miscible with water with evolution of much heat.* *Avoid breathing fumes.* Keep dry.	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5A) not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 300 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Portable tanks (ICC–60) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC–105A300, 105A300–W).	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Titanium tetrachloride	*A heavy, clear, colorless liquid, fuming strongly in moist air.* *The fumes given off are visible and are irritating to mucous membrane.* *Miscible with cold water.* *Avoid breathing fumes.*	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC–1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC–1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC–1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC–1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums (ICC–5A) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC–11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC–15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Portable tanks (ICC–60) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC–103A, 103A–W).	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.

Table F—Classification: Corrosive liquids—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Water treatment compound, liquid.	*Usually a white syrupy liquid. May be alkaline and corrosive. May be corrosive to textiles and some metals. May cause painful burns to the skin and tissue. Soluble in water.*	White	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC-1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC-1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC-1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC-2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC-5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC-5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC-43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103A, 103A-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W).	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC-1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC-1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC 1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC-2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC-5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC-5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC-43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA). Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC-1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC-1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC 1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC-2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC-5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC-5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC-43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, lead (ICC-1B) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass, earthenware, clay or stone (ICC-1C) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Carboys in plywood drums, glass, (ICC-1E) not over 7 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass, earthenware, clay, or stone (ICC 1X) STC, for export only, not over 6 gal. cap. Carboys, lead, metal-jacketed (ICC-2S) not over 15 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Metal drums, rubber-lined (ICC-5D) not over 110 gal. cap. Metal drums, lead-lined (ICC-5H) not over 110 gal. cap. Monel drums (ICC-5M) not over 55 gal. cap. Rubber drums (ICC-43A) not over 30 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A) asphalt-lined, not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103W, 103A, 103A-W, 104, 104W, 104A, 104A-W).

SUBPART 147.03—DETAILED REGULATIONS GOVERNING CERTIFICATION OF SHIPS' STORES AND SUPPLIES

3. Sections 147.03–3 and 147.03–4 are amended to read as follows:

§ 147.03–3 *Procedure to obtain certification.* A manufacturer desiring to secure certification of his product for use as an article of ships' stores or supplies on board domestic vessels shall submit to the Commandant of the Coast Guard a statement setting forth all essential information with regard to the product. The statement shall be sworn to, or affirmed by an owner, partner, president or secretary of the company, partnership, corporation or association submitting the statement. Such oath or affirmation shall attest to the truth and accuracy of the statement. The manufacturer shall also submit with the application for certification the original report of an independent testing laboratory acceptable to the Commandant, covering paragraphs (g), (h), (i), (m), (n), and (o) of § 147.03–4. Charges incurred for any test relating to certification shall be borne by the manufacturer.

(R. S. 4405, as amended, 4472, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 170. Interprets or applies sec. 5, 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. 1275.)

§ 147.03–4 *Information required in statement.* The statement accompanying the application for certification of a product shall contain such of the following information as may be applicable:

(a) Name and address of the manufacturer.

(b) Trade name under which the product will be marketed.

(c) When properly described by a true chemical name, give such name.

(d) If a compound or mixture, state the true chemical names of the various ingredients and the percentages of each.

(e) A complete description of the individual container or containers in which the product is marketed.

(f) Describe any outside container in which two or more individual containers are shipped and give the gross and net weight of the package.

(g) If possessing flash and fire points state the points in degrees Farenheit as determined by Tagliabue's open cup method. (If the product is not susceptible to fire and flashpoint determination, so state.)

(h) State whether the product gives off explosive, inflammable, corrosive, or toxic vapors within a temperature range up to 150° F.

(i) State what reaction, if any, accompanies the addition of water to the substance or article.

(j) State if the product is liquid, semi-solid or solid.

(k) If of a solid or semi-solid form, what is the melting point of the substance.

(l) If an article is composed in part of an explosive ingredient, state the percentage of the explosive ingredient present.

(m) If an article is composed in part of a gas, state the maximum pressure possible at a temperature of 130° F.

(n) If an article is composed in part of poisonous ingredients, state the percentage of each kind of poison present.

(o) State if the product is or is not subject to spontaneous heating as determined by the Mackey Apparatus Method.

(p) If an article depends upon a factor of force or the addition of another product for its operation, state the method of application or use.

(q) Furnish a copy or facsimile reproduction of the label under which the substance will be marketed.

Dated: November 5, 1952.

[SEAL] A. C. RICHMOND,
Rear Admiral, U. S. Coast Guard,
Acting Commandant.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12102; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

TITLE 49—TRANSPORTATION

Chapter I—Interstate Commerce Commission

Subchapter B—Carriers by Motor Vehicle

[Ex Parte MC-40]

PART 193—PARTS AND ACCESSORIES NECESSARY FOR SAFE OPERATION

QUALIFICATIONS AND MAXIMUM HOURS OF SERVICE OF EMPLOYEES OF MOTOR CARRIERS AND SAFETY OF OPERATION AND EQUIPMENT

At a general session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 30th day of October A. D. 1952.

The matter of parts and accessories necessary for safe operation under the motor carrier safety regulations prescribed by order dated April 14, 1952, effective July 1, 1952, being under consideration; and

Upon consideration of the record in the above-entitled proceeding, and of:

(1) Petition of American Trucking Associations, Inc., filed August 29, 1952;

(2) Petition of National Council of Private Motor Truck Owners, Inc., and United States Brewers Foundation, Inc., dated September 8, 1952;

(3) Letter of Wholesalers' Food Institute, Inc., dated September 8, 1952, concurring in, and adopting, the petition of the American Trucking Associations, Inc.;

(4) Letter of Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, dated October 10, 1952;

(5) Petition of Kingsford Chemical Company, dated October 3, 1952;

for postponement of the effective date of § 193.77; and good cause appearing therefor:

It is ordered, That the effective date of § 193.77, insofar as it prohibits solid fuel heaters for cargo space heating and insofar as the requirements of § 193.77 (c) (9), (10), (13), (14), and (15), apply to such heaters be, and it is hereby, postponed from December 31, 1952, to September 1, 1953:

It is further ordered, That the said petitions be, and they are hereby, denied in all other respects.

Notice of this order shall be given to the general public by depositing a copy thereof in the office of the Secretary of the Commission, Washington, D. C., and by filing a copy thereof with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

(49 Stat. 546, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 304)

By the Commission.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12065; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Production and Marketing Administration

[7 CFR Part 58]

SWISS CHEESE

U. S. STANDARDS FOR GRADES[1]

Notice is hereby given that the United States Department of Agriculture is considering the issuance, as hereinafter proposed, of standards for grades of Swiss cheese pursuant to the authority contained in the Agriculture Marketing Act, 1946 (60 Stat. 1087; 7 U. S. C. 1621 et seq.).

Standards for grades of Swiss cheese were first issued as proposed rule making on December 8, 1951 (16 F. R. 12399).[2] In view of the widespread interest in the proposed standards and the many comments and suggestions received, it has been considered advisable to incorporate the suggested changes and to again publish the standards for grades as proposed rule making. All persons who desire to submit written data, views, or arguments for consideration in connection with the revised proposed standards should file the same, in duplicate, with the Director, Dairy Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., not later than the close of business on the 30th day after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

The proposed standards are as follows:

§ 58.301 *Swiss cheese.* (a) "Swiss cheese" is the cheese defined and identified in § 19.540, of the Definitions and Standards for Food of the Food and Drug Administration, 21 CFR Part 19 (15 F. R. 5676).

(1) The Swiss cheese in these standards shall mean the Swiss cheese of the rind type.

(b) *Nomenclature of U. S. grades.* The nomenclature of the U. S. grades is as follows: (1) U. S. Grade A; (2) U. S. Grade B; (3) U. S. Grade C; (4) U. S. Grade D.

(c) *Basis for determination of U. S. grades.* The U. S. grades of Swiss cheese shall be determined on the basis of flavor, body, eyes and texture, finish and appearance, salt and color. From a drum type cheese, at least two full trier plugs, one from each flat face of the cheese at opposite points on circles located approximately one-half the distance from the center of the flat face to the edge of the same, shall be drawn with a No. 8 trier from each cheese. If necessary, the drum cheese may be tried elsewhere to determine the correct grade, but not more than four full trier plugs shall be drawn. Not more than two triers from the opposite sides of the cheese shall be taken from other styles of rind type cheese.

(d) *U. S. Grade A.* U. S. Grade A Swiss cheese conforms to the following requirements:

(1) *Flavor.* Is free from off-flavors.

(i) *Current make.* May be lacking in characteristic Swiss cheese flavor.

(ii) *Cured.* Has a characteristic Swiss cheese flavor.

(2) *Body.* Is uniform, firm, and smooth, and is not dry and coarse, spongy, weak, pasty, or gassy.

(i) *Current make.* Is flexible and resilient.

(ii) *Cured.* Is flexible.

(3) *Eyes and texture.* A full plug drawn from the cheese appears free from glass, pinholes, and over-developed eyes; may have picks and checks within 1 inch from the surface; may have a limited number of picks and checks beyond 1 inch from the surface; shows not less than one and not more than eight eyes indicated to a trier. The eyes are round or slightly oval; majority of the eyes are at least one-half inch in diameter and are evenly distributed.

(i) *Current make.* May have an occasional dull glossy or shell eye. Shall be free from dead eyes.

(ii) *Cured.* May have dull glossy or shell eyes. May have some dead eyes.

(4) *Finish and appearance.* Is well-shaped and has a clean, sound, dry rind. Shall be free of mold that cannot be removed without injuring the commercial value of the cheese.

(5) *Salt.* Is uniform.

(i) *Current make.* May be deficient in salt.

(ii) *Cured.* Is not deficient in salt.

(6) *Color.* Is uniform.

(e) *U. S. Grade B.* U. S. Grade B Swiss cheese conforms to the following requirements:

(1) *Flavor.* May possess off-flavors.

(i) *Current make.* May be lacking in characteristic Swiss cheese flavor; may have only slight off-flavors. Is free from objectionable flavors.

[1] Compliance with these standards does not excuse failure to comply with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

[2] Originally issued as proposed rule making under Part 20.

(ii) *Cured.* Has a characteristic Swiss cheese flavor; may lack the fineness in flavor required in Grade A, and may have definite off-flavors. Is free from objectionable flavors.

(2) *Body.* Is not dry and coarse, spongy, pasty, or gassy.

(i) *Current make.* Is flexible and resilient; may be slightly weaker than Grade A.

(ii) *Cured.* Is flexible; may be slightly weak.

(3) *Eyes and texture.* A full plug drawn from the cheese appears free from glass, pinholes, over-developed eyes, and may be moderately over-set and have a limited amount of picks and checks; is not blind. The majority of the eyes are not less than five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter.

(i) *Current make.* May have dull glossy or shell eyes. May have occasional dead eyes.

(ii) *Cured.* May have dull glossy or shell eyes. May have some dead eyes.

(4) *Finish and appearance.* May be slighty uneven in shape; but the rind is clean and dry. Shall be free of mold that cannot be removed without injuring the commercial value of the cheese. Cheese of Grade B quality whose rind is not damaged more than 25 percent shall remain Grade B but shall be marked as having a "damaged rind."

(i) *Current make.* Surface may be slightly rough.

(ii) *Cured.* Surface may be rough.

(5) *Salt.* Is uniform.

(i) *Current make.* May be deficient in salt.

(ii) *Cured.* May be deficient in salt or slightly over-salted.

(6) *Color.* Is uniform.

(f) *U. S. Grade C.* U. S. Grade C Swiss cheese conforms to the following requirements:

(1) *Flavor.* May possess off-flavors.

(i) *Current make.* May be lacking in characteristic Swiss cheese flavor; may have definite off-flavors. Is free from offensive flavors.

(ii) *Cured.* Has a characteristic Swiss cheese flavor; but may have pronounced off-flavors that are not offensive.

(2) *Body.* May be slightly dry and coarse. May be slightly gassy, but is not bloated or spongy. May be weak.

(3) *Eyes and texture.* A plug drawn from the cheese may be over-set, shell or dead-eyed; have glass, picks, checks, pinholes; may have over-developed eyes, but they must not be more than three inches in diameter. It is not totally blind or totally pinholey.

(4) *Finish and appearance.* May be definitely uneven in shape and have a rough surface. Shall be free of mold that cannot be removed without injuring the commercial value of the cheese. Cheese of Grade C quality whose rind is not damaged more than 25 percent shall remain Grade C but shall be marked as having a "damaged rind."

(5) *Salt.* Is uniform.

(i) *Current make.* May be flat or deficient in salt.

(ii) *Cured.* May be flat or deficient in salt or may be oversalted.

(6) *Color.* May be slightly uneven in color.

(g) *U. S. Grade D.* U. S. Grade D Swiss cheese conforms to the following requirements:

(1) *Flavor.* May possess off-flavors. Is free from offensive flavors.

(2) *Body.* May be dry and coarse or spongy and weak.

(3) *Eyes and texture.* May be totally blind or totally pinholey; may have glass, picks and checks, and may have overdeveloped eyes.

(4) *Finish and appearance.* May be uneven in shape and have a rough unattractive surface. Shall be free of mold that cannot be removed without injuring the commercial value of the cheese. There shall not be defects in the rind to the extent that more than 25 percent of the cheese is damaged.

(5) *Salt.* May be uneven, deficient, or over-salted.

(6) *Color.* May be definitely wavy or mottled or otherwise uneven in color.

(h) *General*—(1) *Current make.* Not less than 60 days old.

(2) *Cured.* Usually more than 6 months old.

(i) *With respect to flavor*—(1) *Slight.* Detected only upon critical examination.

(2) *Definite.* Not intense but detectable.

(3) *Pronounced.* So intense as to be easily identified.

(4) *Objectionable flavors.* Flavors, such as, fruity, sour, and yeasty.

(5) *Offensive flavors.* Weed flavors, such as, peppergrass, french weed, wild onion, or garlic and other off-flavors such as fruity, sour, and yeasty to a pronounced degree.

(6) *Fruity.* A sweetish fruit flavor.

(7) *Sour.* Strong acid flavor.

(8) *Yeasty.* Indicating yeast fermentation.

(j) *With respect to body*—(1) *Dry and coarse.* Feels rough and sandy.

(2) *Firm and smooth.* Feels solid; not soft or weak; not rough.

(3) *Flexible.* Not dry or brittle.

(4) *Gassy.* Undesirable gas formation.

(5) *Pasty.* When worked between the fingers, becomes sticky; a paste-like consistency.

(6) *Resilient.* Springs back to its original form when compressed.

(7) *Spongy.* A predominance of open eyes or holes, having characteristics of a sponge.

(8) *Weak.* Requires little pressure to mash; not firm.

(k) *With respect to eyes and texture*—(1) *Indicated.* A whole eye or a part or fraction of an eye.

(2) *Limited amount.* May appear on two triers.

(3) *Limited number.* Appears on not more than one trier.

(4) *Occasional.* Not more than one on a trier.

(5) *Blind.* No eye formation present.

(6) *Checks.* Small short cracks.

(7) *Dead eyes.* Developed eyes that have completely lost their glossy or velvety appearance; may be rough.

(8) *Dull glossy.* Eyes that have lost some of their bright shiny luster.

(9) *Glass.* Sizable cracks, usually in parallel layers and usually clean cut.

(10) *Over-developed eyes.* Large holes, commonly known as blow holes, usually in excess of 2 inches in diameter.

(11) *Over-set.* Too many eyes.

(12) *Picks.* Small irregular or ragged openings.

(13) *Pinholes; pinholey.* So-called because the holes are numerous and very small and give the appearance of pinholes.

(14) *Shell.* Nutshell appearance on wall surface of the eyes.

(l) *With respect to finish and appearance*—(1) *Sound rind.* Free of checks or cracks that enter the body of the cheese.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 7th day of November 1952.

[SEAL] GEORGE A. DICE,
Acting Assistant Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12112; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:54 a. m.]

[7 CFR Part 986]

HANDLING OF HOPS GROWN IN OREGON, CALIFORNIA, WASHINGTON, AND IDAHO AND OF HOP PRODUCTS PRODUCED THEREFROM IN THESE STATES

ORDER DIRECTING THAT A REFERENDUM BE CONDUCTED; DESIGNATION OF REFERENDUM AGENTS TO CONDUCT SUCH REFERENDUM; AND DETERMINATION OF REPRESENTATIVE PERIOD

Pursuant to § 986.107 of Order No. 86, as amended (17 F. R. 6626), and the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.), it is hereby directed that a referendum be conducted among the producers who, during the period beginning January 1, 1952, and ending November 26, 1952 (which is hereby determined to be a representative period for the purpose of such referendum), were engaged, in the States of Oregon, California, Washington, and Idaho, in the production of hops for market to determine whether producers favor termination of said amended Order No. 86. W. J. Broadhead, R. H. Eaton, and R. P. Callaway of the Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, are hereby designated as agents of the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct said referendum jointly or severally.

The procedure applicable to this referendum shall be the "Procedure for the Conduct of Referenda Among Producers in Connection with Marketing Orders (Except those applicable to Milk and its Products) to Become Effective Pursuant to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as Amended" (15 F. R. 5176), except that for the purpose of this referendum:

A. Paragraph (c) (1) shall read as follows:

(1) Conduct the referendum in the manner herein prescribed, by giving an opportunity to producers, who during

the period January 1 through November 26, 1952 (which period is determined to be a representative period) have been engaged, within the specified production area, in the production of hops for market, to cast their ballots relative to the termination of Amended Order No. 86 (17 F. R. 6626).

B. Paragraph (c) (5) shall read as follows:

(5) Make available to producers and the aforesaid cooperative associations instructions on voting, and appropriate ballot and other necessary forms.

C. Paragraph (d) (3) shall read as follows:

(3) Distribute ballots and other necessary forms to producers and receive any ballots which are cast; and

Copies of Amended Order No. 86, and of the aforesaid procedure (15 F. R. 5176), and of this order may be obtained in the Office of the Hearing Clerk, Room 1353, South Building, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., at the Western Marketing Field Offices, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture; 515 SW. Tenth Avenue, Portland 5, Oregon; 335 Fell Street, San Francisco 2, California; and Rooms 300–302, 701 K Street, Sacramento 14, California. Ballots to be cast in the referendum and other necessary forms and instructions will be mailed to all hop growers of record, who produced hops in the aforesaid States during the representative period, and may be obtained at said offices, or from any referendum agent or appointee.

(Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753, as amended; 7 U. S. C. and Sup. 608c; 7 CFR 986.107)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 7th day of November 1952.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12110; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:53 a. m.]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[47 CFR Part 8]

[Docket No. 10332]

STATIONS ON SHIPBOARD IN THE MARITIME SERVICE

FREQUENCIES ABOVE 156 MC FOR BUSINESS AND OPERATIONAL PURPOSES

In the matter of amendment of § 8.360 of the Commission's rules, Docket No. 10332.

1. Notice is hereby given of proposed rule making in the above-entitled matter.

2. The Commission has received a proposal from the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Department of the Army, for the use of the frequencies 156.8 Mc, for calling, and 156.6 Mc, for working, by the United States Corps of Engineers operating the locks of the St. Marys Falls Canal, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. The frequencies would be used for communication with non-government ship stations on board vessels using the locks and would supplement frequencies currently being used in the 2 Mc band for this purpose. Section 8.360 of the Commission's rules, however, provides for the use on the Great Lakes of 156.6 Mc for intership communication only. Accordingly, it is proposed to amend the Commission's rules to permit the use of 156.6 Mc for the desired purpose on the Great Lakes and also to designate that frequency for similar usage in areas other than the Great Lakes. The proposed amendments are set forth below:

3. This proposed amendment is issued under authority contained in sections 303 (b) (c) (f) and (r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

4. Any interested person who is of the opinion that the proposed amendments should not be adopted, or not adopted in the form set forth, may file with the Commission on or before December 5, 1952, a written statement or brief setting forth his comments. At the same time, any person who favors the rules as set forth may file a written statement in support thereof. Comments or briefs in reply to the original comments or briefs may be filed within five days from the last day for filing said original comments or briefs. The Commission will consider all comments, briefs, and statements presented before taking final action in the matter.

5. In accordance with the provisions of § 1.784 of the Commission's rules, an original and fourteen copies of statements, briefs or comments filed shall be furnished to the Commission.

Adopted: October 29, 1952.

Released: October 30, 1952.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

1. Section 8.360 (a) is amended by changing the listing concerning 156.6 Mc to read as follows:

156.6 Mc: All areas;[1] except that on Great Lakes limited to intership and communication with Government stations concerning passage of vessels through locks.

2. Section 8.360 (c) (3) is amended to read as follows:

(3) For assignment to ship stations on board any class of vessel for communication solely in connection with harbor or port operations, including docking, lighterage, pilotage, dredging, towing, ship repair, port development, maintenance of navigable channels, and for communication concerning the passage of vessels through locks under governmental control.

156.6 Mc

3. Section 8.360 (d) (4) is amended to read as follows:

(4) For assignment to ship stations on board any class of vessel for communication between tugboats and between tugboats and other vessels concerning the maneuvering of ships and docking operations primarily in harbor or port areas and for communication with Government stations concerning the passage of vessels through locks under governmental control.

156.6 Mc

[F. R. Doc. 52-12075; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[17 CFR Parts 230, 239, 249]

EXEMPTION FOR SHARES OF STOCK ISSUED PURSUANT TO RESTRICTED STOCK OPTIONS AND PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF INSTRUCTIONS TO FORM 8–A

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

Notice is hereby given that the Securities and Exchange Commission has under consideration a proposal to adopt, pursuant to the provisions of sections 2 (3), 3 (b), and 19 (a) of the Securities Act of 1933 (i) a rule excluding for the purposes of section 5 only from the definition of "sale," "offer to sell," or "offer for sale" in section 2 (3) the issuance in certain circumstances of restricted stock options within the meaning of section 130A of the Internal Revenue Code, and (ii) a conditional exemption from the registration requirements of the act for the issuance, not exceeding $300,000 in any one year, of shares of stock pursuant to such options.

The proposed exemption would be available only for shares of optioned stock of those issuers which have stock of the same class already listed and registered on a national securities exchange, and only so long as the shares issued pursuant to the options are limited to certain events such as the death, retirement or termination of service of the grantee. The purpose of the proposed regulation is to provide an exemption from registration for the limited number of shares that might be issued, in the specific circumstances indicated.

The proposed regulation would require the filing with the principal office of the Commission of a letter of notification. The filing date would be fixed to conform to the requirements for the filing of an application on Form 8–A (17 CFR 249.208a) for the registration under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 of the additional shares upon notice of issuance. A proposed amendment to Form 8–A would permit a copy of the letter of notification to be incorporated in that form in lieu of separate answers to certain items of that form.

Further conditions to the availability of the exemption would require the issuer to furnish to option holders such reports and other information as it furnishes to its stockholders generally. Periodic reports as to the issuance and exercise of the options would also be required so long as any of the options are being issued and exercised pursuant to the exemption.

Upon compliance with the terms and conditions of the regulation, the occasional issuance of shares upon the contingencies specified in the regulation would be exempt from registration, and, in general, the offering of shares subject to such restricted options which

would require registration would not be deemed to occur until the permissible amount of shares under § 230.601 (Rule 601) is about to be exceeded or shares are about to be issued for purposes other than those specified in Rule 601 (a) (2).

It is anticipated that the proposed regulation will result in savings of effort and expense on the part of issuers. In the instances in which the exemption will be available, registration will not ordinarily become necessary until the approximate date of the public distribution of the shares subject to the restricted options. In this way registration would afford the maximum protection to investors purchasing the shares and provide for a more timely submission of information to the investing public.

The proposed amendment to the instructions to Form 8–A reads as follows:

Instruction 7—Privilege of Filing Letter of Notification. If the securities being registered are to be sold pursuant to a letter of notification under Regulation E, the registrant may, if it so desires, file in lieu of the information required by items 1 to 9, inclusive, of this form, copies of the letter of notification concurrently filed with the Commission pursuant to Rule 603 of Regulation E. If this procedure is followed, the letter of notification shall be physically substituted for the items of this form and the answers thereto and the text to the items shall be omitted from the application.

The Commission invites comments and suggestions on the foregoing proposals from all interested persons. Comments and suggestions should be submitted in writing to the Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street, N.W., Washington 25, D. C., on or before December 1, 1952.

A copy of the proposed regulation is set forth below.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

NOVEMBER 4, 1952.

REGULATION E—EXEMPTION OF SHARES OF STOCK ISSUED PURSUANT TO RESTRICTED STOCK OPTIONS

§ 230.600 *Definitions of terms used in this regulation E.* As used in this regulation E, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

(a) An "affiliate" of an issuer is a person controlling, controlled by or under common control with, such issuer. An individual who controls an issuer is an affiliate of such issuer.

(b) A "domestic corporation" is a corporation which is incorporated under the laws of any State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia and which has its principal place of business in any such State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

(c) A "predecessor" of an issuer is a person who took an important part in the organization of such issuer, the acquisition of its assets or the distribution of its securities.

(e) A "restricted stock option" means such an option as defined in paragraph (d) of section 130A of the Internal Revenue Code.

§ 230.601 *Securities exempted.* (a) Except as provided in this section, nonassessable shares of stock issued by any domestic corporation pursuant to a restricted stock option plan and in accordance with the terms and conditions of this regulation shall be exempt from registration under the act: *Provided:*

(1) The aggregate of the following amounts of securities shall not exceed $300,000 during any period of 1 year:

(i) The aggregate proceeds of all securities of the issuer and its affiliates sold under this regulation;

(ii) The aggregate proceeds of all securities of such persons sold in violation of section 5 (a) of the act;

(2) Such stock is issued only upon (i) the death of the employees to whom the options were granted, (ii) the retirement of such employees, (iii) the termination of such employees' services with the issuer and its affiliates, or (iv) any similar contingency specifically provided for in the option plan; and

(3) Other shares of stock of the same class are listed and registered on an exchange which is registered as a national securities exchange pursuant to section 6 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934;

(b) For purposes of paragraph (a) (1) (i) of this section, the aggregate proceeds shall be computed on the basis of the market price of the securities on the date of exercise of the option.

(c) Upon compliance with the terms and conditions of this Regulation E, the issuance of restricted stock options shall not for the purposes of section 5 of the act be deemed a "sale," "offer to sell," or "offer for sale" of the shares subject to the options so long as the shares issued pursuant to such options are limited in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

§ 230.602 *Securities excluded from exemption.* (a) No exemption under this Regulation E shall be available for any of the following securities, unless cause be shown that it is not necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors that the exemption be denied in a particular case:

(1) Shares of stock of any issuer if such issuer or any of its predecessors or affiliates:

(i) Has filed a registration statement which is the subject of pending public proceedings under section 8 (b), (d) or (e) of the act or is subject to an order entered under any such section; or

(ii) Is subject to pending proceedings under § 230.607 or to an order entered thereunder.

(2) Shares of stock of any issuer if such issuer or any of its directors, officers, affiliates or predecessors, or any of its promoters presently connected with it in any capacity:

(i) Has been convicted within 5 years preceding the filing of the letter of notification required by § 230.603 of any crime or offense involving the purchase or sale of any security or arising out of the conduct of the business of a broker or dealer;

(ii) Is subject to any order, judgment or decree of any court entered within 5 years prior to the date of such filing, enjoining or restraining such person from engaging in or continuing any conduct or practice in connection with the purchase or sale of any security; or

(iii) Is subject to a United States Post Office fraud order.

(3) Shares of stock of any issuer, if any of its directors, officers or affiliates, or any of its promoters presently connected with it in any capacity, participated in or was connected with any offering of securities of any other issuer which has been at any time subject to:

(i) An order under section 8 (b) or (d) of the act;

(ii) An order under § 230.607; or

(iii) A United States Post Office fraud order.

(b) The exemption provided by this Regulation E shall terminate, as to any securities remaining unsold, if the issuer or any of its directors, officers, or affiliates or any promoter presently connected with it in any capacity (1) shall be convicted of any crime or offense involving the purchase or sale of any security or arising out of the conduct of the business of a broker or dealer, or (2) shall be enjoined from engaging in or continuing any conduct or practice in connection with the purchase or sale of any security.

(c) The exemption provided by this Regulation E shall be suspended, and no securities may be offered hereunder, during the pendency of (1) any indictment of any person specified in paragraph (b) of this section for any crime or offense involving the purchase or sale of any security or arising out of the conduct of the business of a broker or dealer, or (2) any proceeding initiated by the Commission for the purpose of enjoining any such person from engaging in or continuing any conduct or practice in connection with the purchase or sale of any security, or (3) any public proceeding under section 8 (b), (d) or (e) of the act with respect to the issuer or any of its affiliates.

§ 230.603 *Letter of notification.* At least 30 days prior to the date on which the restricted options are to be granted, or such shorter period as the Commission may authorize upon a showing of good cause therefor, there shall be filed with the principal office of the Commission in Washington, D. C., three copies of a letter of notification on Form S–3b–3 [1] signed by the issuer and by the grantor of such options, if other than the issuer.

§ 230.604 *Information to be furnished optionees.* No securities shall be exempt under this Regulation E unless the issuer thereof shall furnish to all holders of the restricted options all reports, proxy statements and other information which the issuer furnishes to its stockholders generally. Such information shall be furnished to such option holders as and when it is furnished to stockholders.

§ 230.605 *Material to be filed.* Three copies of every prospectus or other written communication prepared or authorized by the issuer or any of its affiliates which is proposed to be used at the time of the issuance of the options or intended

[1] Filed as part of the original document.

to be sent or given thereafter to more than 10 persons shall be filed at least 5 days (exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays) prior to any use thereof, with the principal office of the Commission.

§ 230.606 *Prohibition of certain statements.* No prospectus or other written or oral communication used in connection with any offering under this regulation shall contain any language stating or implying that the Commission has in any way passed upon the merits of, or given approval to, the securities offered or the terms of the offering, or has determined that the securities are exempt from registration, or has made any finding that the statements in any such prospectus or other communication are accurate or complete.

§ 230.607 *Denial and suspension of exemption.* (a) The Commission may, at any time after the filing of a letter of notification, enter an order temporarily denying the exemption, or if the options have been issued, it may enter an order temporarily suspending the exemption, if it has reason to believe that:

(1) No exemption is available under this Regulation E for the shares purported to be offered thereunder;

(2) The letter of notification or any prospectus or other written communication contains any untrue statement of a material fact or omits to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they are made, not misleading;

(3) Any device, scheme or artifice to defraud would be or is being employed in connection with the offering or sale of the shares, or the offering would be or is being made in such manner as to operate as a fraud or deceit upon the purchaser, or

(4) The issuer or the grantor of the restricted options, if other than the issuer, has otherwise failed to comply with any of the terms and conditions of this Regulation E.

(b) Upon the entry of an order under paragraph (a) of this section, the Commission will promptly give notice to the issuer and to the grantor of the restricted options, if other than the issuer, (1) that such order has been entered, together with a brief statement of the reasons for the entry of the order, and (2) that the Commission will, upon receipt of a written request, set the matter down for hearing within 20 days after the receipt of such request at a place to be designated by the Commission, the order shall remain in effect until it is modified or vacated by the Commission. Where a hearing is requested or is ordered by the Commission, the Commission will, after notice of and opportunity for such hearing, either vacate the order or enter an order permanently denying or suspending the exemption.

(c) The Commission may at any time after notice of and opportunity for hearing, enter an order permanently suspending the exemption for any reason upon which it could have entered a temporary suspension order under paragraph (a) of this section. Any such order shall remain in effect until vacated by the Commission.

(d) All notices required by this section shall be given to the issuer and to the grantor of the restricted options, if other than the issuer, by personal service, registered mail or confirmed telegraphic notice at the addresses of such persons given in the letter of notification. In addition, all such notices will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 230.608 *Reports of sales under this Regulation E.* Within 30 days after the end of each 6-month period following the granting of the options pursuant to which the securities covered by the letter of notification are to be issued, the issuer shall file with the Commission three copies of a report on Form S–3B–3A containing the information called for by such form. A final report shall be made within 30 days after the completion or termination of the issuance of the securities covered by the letter of notification.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12071; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:48 a. m.]

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of the Secretary

[Treasury Department Order 150–14]

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE REORGANIZATION

ABOLITION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF CERTAIN OFFICES

Bureau of Internal Revenue reorganization. Abolition of offices of Collectors and Deputy Collectors of Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania Collection Districts; establishment of offices of District Commissioner and Directors of Internal Revenue.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Secretary of the Treasury by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950 and Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1952:

1. *Abolition of existing offices.* The abolition of the offices of Collector of Internal Revenue and Deputy Collector for the Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania Collection Districts shall become effective as of 12 o'clock midnight, November 11, 1952.

2. *Establishment of District Commissioner.* Effective as of 12:01 a. m., November 12, 1952, there is hereby established an office of District Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which shall be known as the Philadelphia District, and which shall be comprised of the States of Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

3. *Location of headquarters.* The headquarters office shall be located in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

4. *Establishment of Offices of Director of Internal Revenue.* Effective as of 12:01 a. m., November 12, 1952, there are hereby created the following offices within the Philadelphia District:

(a) Director of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of Delaware (as presently constituted). The headquarters of such office shall be located in Wilmington, Delaware, and the office shall have the operating title of Director of Internal Revenue, Wilmington.

(b) Director of Internal Revenue for the First Collection District of New Jersey (as presently constituted). The headquarters of such office shall be located in Camden, New Jersey, and the office shall have the operating title of Director of Internal Revenue, Camden.

(c) Director of Internal Revenue for the Fifth Collection District of New Jersey (as presently constituted). The headquarters of such office shall be located in Newark, New Jersey, and the office shall have the operating title of Director of Internal Revenue, Newark.

(d) Director of Internal Revenue for the First Collection District of Pennsylvania (as presently constituted). The headquarters of such office shall be located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the office shall have the operating title of Director of Internal Revenue, Philadelphia.

(e) Director of Internal Revenue for the Twelfth Collection District of Pennsylvania (as presently constituted). The headquarters of such office shall be located in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and the office shall have the operating title of Director of Internal Revenue, Scranton.

(f) Director of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-third Collection District of Pennsylvania (as presently constituted). The headquarters of such office shall be located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and the office shall have the operating title of Director of Internal Revenue, Pittsburgh.

Dated: November 7, 1952.

E. H. FOLEY,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12138; Filed, Nov. 10, 1952; 12:10 p. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Production and Marketing Administration

NOTICE OF HEARINGS AND DESIGNATION OF PRESIDING OFFICERS

WAGE RATES FOR SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY IN REGIONS OTHER THAN CALIFORNIA, SOUTHWESTERN ARIZONA, AND SOUTHERN OREGON; 1953 CROP

Pursuant to the authority contained in subsections (c) (1) and (c) (2) of section 301 of the Sugar Act of 1948, as

amended (61 Stat. 929; 7 U. S. C. Sup. 1131), notice is hereby given that public hearings will be held as follows:

At Detroit, Michigan, December 1, 1952, 10:00 a. m., Court Room 859, Federal Building.

At St. Paul, Minnesota, December 3, 1952, 10:00 a. m., Room 1610, Main Post Office Building, 180 E. Kellogg Boulevard.

At Billings, Montana, December 5, 1952, 10:00 a. m., Commercial Club Lobby, Corner of N. 27th Street and Third Avenue.

At Salt Lake City, Utah, December 8, 1952, 10:00 a. m., Room 230, Post Office Building.

At Greeley, Colorado, December 10, 1952, 10:00 a. m., City Hall.

The purpose of these hearings is to receive evidence likely to be of assistance to the Secretary of Agriculture in determining (1), pursuant to the provisions of section 301 (c) (1) of the act, fair and reasonable wage rates for persons employed in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugar beets in regions other than the State of California, Southwestern Arizona, and Southern Oregon for the 1953 crop on farms with respect to which applications for payments under the act are made, and (2), pursuant to the provisions of section 301 (c) (2) of the act, fair and reasonable prices for the 1953 crop of sugar beets in regions other than the State of California, Southwestern Arizona and Southern Oregon to be paid under either purchase or toll agreements by processors who, as producers, apply for payments under the act. In the interest of obtaining the best possible information all interested persons are requested to appear to express their views and present appropriate data in regard to the foregoing matters.

Such hearings, after being called to order at the times and places mentioned herein, may be continued from day to day within the discretion of the presiding officers and may be adjourned to a later day or to a different place without notice other than the announcement thereof at the hearings by the presiding officers.

Thomas H. Allen, Tom O. Murphy, Ward S. Stevenson, and Linwood K. Bailey are hereby designated as presiding officers to conduct either jointly or severally the foregoing hearings.

Issued this 7th day of November 1952.

[SEAL] LAWRENCE MYERS,
Director, Sugar Branch.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12114; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:55 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Production Authority

[Suspension Order 42; Docket No. 35]

WARNER MFG. CORP., ET AL

SUSPENSION ORDER

A hearing having been held in the above-entitled matter on September 15 and September 16, 1952, and October 2 and October 3, 1952, at New York City, N. Y., before the Honorable James M. Fawcett, a hearing commissioner of the National Production Authority, on a statement of charges made by the General Counsel, National Production Authority in accordance with the National Production Authority General Administrative Order 16-06 (16 F. R. 8628), and Implementation 1 to National Production Authority General Administrative Order 16-06 (16 F. R. 8799) which has been redesignated as RP-1, Rules of Practice Before Hearing Commissioners (16 F. R. 8894), and the National Production Authority having appeared by William E. Kennedy, attorney, and the respondents being represented by Samuel H. Nelson, an attorney-at-law of Newark, N. J.; and

The respondents, Warner Mfg. Corp., a corporation of the State of New Jersey, Lewis Warner as president of said corporate respondent and individually, Jacob Lipman as vice-president of said corporate respondent and individually, and Leonard M. Lipman as secretary and treasurer of said corporate respondent and individually, all of 859 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., having been duly apprised of the specific violations charged and the administrative action which may be taken thereon, and having been informed of the rules and procedures which govern such proceedings, and an answer having been filed on behalf of all of the respondents substantially denying all of the allegations set forth in the statement of charges and setting up special defenses on behalf of said respondents; and

The statement of charges having been amended at the hearing to indicate the proper name of the corporate respondent as Warner Mfg. Corp. instead of Warner Manufacturing Corporation, and charges 4, 6, and 7 being amended to indicate different figures than set forth in the statement of charges which amendments were made by consent of the attorney for the respondents; and

Evidence and testimony having been submitted by the National Production Authority to sustain the charges set forth in the statement of charges, and the respondent having submitted testimony and evidence in opposition to the charges, and upon oral argument by William E. Kennedy and Samuel H. Nelson, attorneys as aforementioned, and upon a written brief presented on behalf of the respondents and an informal reply brief having been submitted on behalf of the National Production Authority, *It is hereby determined:*

Findings of fact: 1. The corporate respondent herein, Warner Mfg. Corp., a corporation of the State of New Jersey, committed acts prohibited by section 26.25 (b) of NPA Order M-7, dated November 13, 1950 (15 F. R. 7764), as amended December 1, 1950 (15 F. R. 8576), and section 5 (c) of NPA Order M-7 as amended March 9, 1951 (16 F. R. 2337), March 31, 1951 (16 F. R. 2922), April 6, 1951 (16 F. R. 3118), May 1, 1951 (16 F. R. 3916), and June 1, 1951 (16 F. R. 5259), in that the said corporate respondent, during the period January 1, 1951, to June 30, 1951, used at least 483,521 pounds of aluminum more than was permitted to the respondent in the manufacture of windows and at least 120,398 pounds of aluminum more than was permitted to the respondent in the manufacture of doors, making a total of 603,919 pounds of aluminum more than was permitted to the aforementioned respondent by said sections of NPA Order M-7.

2. The National Production Authority failed in the proof that the respondent failed to maintain accurate records of allotments received and procurement pursuant to all allotments in violation of CMP Regulation No. 1, section 23 (a) dated May 3, 1951 (16 F. R. 4127), as amended November 23, 1951 (16 F. R. 11860).

3. The corporate respondent herein, Warner Mfg. Corp., a corporation of the State of New Jersey, committed acts prohibited by CMP Regulation No. 1, section 19 (f) dated May 3, 1951 (16 F. R. 4127), as amended November 23, 1951 (16 F. R. 11860), in that the said corporate respondent, during the calendar quarter commencing October 1, 1951, and during the calendar quarter commencing January 1, 1952, placed authorized controlled materials orders in excess of the allotments received by it for said periods by placing orders for 420,406 pounds of aluminum when entitled to order only 142,335 pounds, thereby ordering 278,071 pounds in excess of the related allotments received by said respondent.

4. The corporate respondent herein, Warner Mfg. Corp., a corporation of the State of New Jersey, committed acts prohibited by CMP Regulation No. 1, section 17 (b) issued May 3, 1951 (16 F. R. 4127), as amended November 23, 1951 (16 F. R. 11860), in that said corporate respondent, having received authorized allotments of aluminum during the periods, July 1, 1951, through September 30, 1951, October 1, 1951, through December 31, 1951, and January 1, 1952, through March 31, 1952, of 253,800 pounds, 107,055 pounds, and 35,280 pounds respectively, to be used in fulfillment of its authorized production schedules in the said periods, the said corporate respondent used the said allotments to obtain and use a greater quantity of aluminum, to wit, 509,554 pounds, 439,815 pounds, and 304,012 pounds in the respective periods, which was more than required to fulfill the authorized production schedules to the total extent of 857,246 pounds.

5. The individual respondents herein committed acts prohibited by section 26.25 (b) of NPA Order M-7, dated November 13, 1950 (15 F. R. 7764), as amended December 1, 1950 (15 F. R. 8576), and section 5 (c) of NPA Order M-7 as amended March 9, 1951 (16 F. R. 2337), March 31, 1951 (16 F. R. 2922), April 6, 1951 (16 F. R. 3118), May 1, 1951 (16 F. R. 3916), and June 1, 1951 (16 F. R. 5259); and CMP Regulation No. 1, section 19 (f) dated May 3, 1951 (16 F. R. 4127), as amended November 23, 1951 (16 F. R. 11860); and CMP Regulation No. 1, section 17 (b) issued May 3, 1951 (16 F. R. 4127), as amended November 23, 1951 (16 F. R. 11860), in that said individual respondents owning, dominating, managing, and controlling the corporate respondent during the time the violations were committed, directed, and supervised the commission of the aforementioned violations.

Conclusion: During the period beginning January 1, 1951, and ending March 31, 1952, the respondents herein, Warner Mfg. Corp., a corporation of the State of New Jersey, Lewis Warner, Jacob Lipman, and Leonard M. Lipman, violated

the provisions of National Production Authority regulations, orders, and directives as hereinabove cited by ordering 278,071 pounds of aluminum in excess of the related allotments received by said corporate respondent and by using at least 1,461,165 pounds of aluminum more than was authorized or permitted by the said provisions.

In order to correct the unauthorized ordering and use of aluminum occasioned by the violations found herein and in order to prevent future violations of National Production Authority's regulations, orders, and directives by these respondents,

It is accordingly ordered: 1. That all priority assistance be withdrawn and withheld from Warner Mfg. Corp., a corporation of the State of New Jersey, its successors and assigns, Lewis Warner, Jacob Lipman, and Leonard M. Lipman, for a period beginning on the date hereof until June 30, 1953.

2. That all allocations and allotments of controlled materials and materials under control of the National Production Authority be withdrawn and withheld from Warner Mfg. Corp., a corporation of the State of New Jersey, its successors and assigns, Lewis Warner, Jacob Lipman, and Leonard M. Lipman, for a period beginning on the date hereof until June 30, 1953.

3. That all privileges of self-certification now granted or hereafter to be granted by the National Production Authority with respect to controlled materials and materials under control of the National Production Authority be withdrawn and withheld from Warner Mfg. Corp., a corporation of the State of New Jersey, its successors and assigns, Lewis Warner, Jacob Lipman, and Leonard M. Lipman, for a period beginning on the date hereof until June 30, 1953.

4. That the respondents, Warner Mfg. Corp., a corporation of the State of New Jersey, its successors and assigns, Lewis Warner, Jacob Lipman, and Leonard M. Lipman, be prohibited from acquiring, using, or disposing of controlled materials and materials under control of the National Production Authority for a period beginning on the date of this order until June 30, 1953.

Issued at New York City, N. Y., this 28th day of October 1952.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY,
By JAMES M. FAWCETT,
Hearing Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12100; Filed, Nov. 7, 1952; 3:06 p. m.]

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY

Office of Price Stabilization

[Delegation of Authority 80]

DIRECTOR OF REGION XII

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ISSUE AREA PRICE ADJUSTMENT OF AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SERVICE CEILING PRICES IN SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of Price Stabilization, pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (64 Stat. 798, 803; 65 Stat. 131), Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization General Order No. 2, as amended (16 F. R. 738, 11626), this delegation of authority is hereby issued.

The Office of Price Stabilization has instituted a Local Price Stabilization Board Program aimed at increasing the participation of businessmen and consumers in the stabilization effort. A situation presently exists in the automotive repair service industry in the Sacramento, California, area which offers an excellent opportunity for testing this new program. This limited delegation of authority to issue an area ceiling price regulation is therefore being made to carry out the new OPS program on an experimental basis.

1. *Authority to adjust ceiling prices of certain sellers of automotive repair services.* Authority is hereby delegated to the Director of Region XII of the Office of Price Stabilization to issue an area ceiling price regulation adjusting ceiling prices of sellers of automotive repair services located in Sacramento, California, in accordance with the provisions of Ceiling Price Regulation 34, as amended, and applicable supplementary regulations thereto.

This delegation of authority shall take effect on November 7, 1952.

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Acting Director of Price Stabilization.

NOVEMBER 7, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12089; Filed, Nov. 7, 1952; 12:36 p. m.]

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

[CDHA 91]

FINDING AND DETERMINATION OF CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREAS UNDER DEFENSE HOUSING AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES ACT OF 1951

NOVEMBER 12, 1952.

Upon a review of the construction of new defense plants and installations, and the reactivation or expansion of operations of existing defense plants and installations, and the in-migration of defense workers or military personnel to carry out activities at such plants or installations and the availability of housing and community facilities and services for such defense workers and military personnel in the area set forth below, I find that all of the conditions set forth in section 101 (b) of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951 (Pub. Law 139, 82d Cong., 1st sess.) exist.

Accordingly, pursuant to section 101 of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951 and by virtue of the authority vested in me by paragraph number 1 of Executive Order 10296 of October 2, 1951, I hereby determine that said area is a critical defense housing area.

The Dalles, Oregon, Area: (The area consists of The Dalles City and the precincts of Rowena, West Dalles, South Dalles, Eight Mile, Dufur, Boyd, Thompson, Columbia, and East Dalles, all in Wasco County, Oregon; and 1950 Census Divisions 9 and 10, Klickitat County, Washington.)

HENRY H. FOWLER,
Director of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12231; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 12:06 p. m.]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 10278, 10279]

KENDRICK BROADCASTING CO., INC., AND ROSSMOYNE CORP.

ORDER SCHEDULING HEARING

In re applications of Kendrick Broadcasting Co., Inc., Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Docket No. 10278, File No. BPCT-937; Rossmoyne Corporation, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Docket No. 10279, File No. BPCT-966; for television construction permits.

Whereas, the hearing on this matter held in Washington, D. C., on October 15, 1952, was recessed until on or after November 17, 1952, at such time as the Examiner might be free to conduct the further hearing;

It is ordered, this 30th day of October 1952, that the further hearing on this matter is scheduled for 10:00 a. m., November 17, 1952, at Washington, D. C.

[SEAL] FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12078; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:50 a. m.]

[Docket Nos. 10278, 10279]

KENDRICK BROADCASTING CO., INC. AND ROSSMOYNE CORP.

ORDER SCHEDULING HEARING

In re applications of Kendrick Broadcasting Co., Inc., Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Docket No. 10278, File No. BPCT-937; Rossmoyne Corporation, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Docket No. 10279, File No. BPCT-966; for television construction permits.

An oral request having been made by counsel for the above named applicant, Kendrick Broadcasting Company, Inc., that the hearing in this matter be further recessed until December 1, 1952, because counsel for applicant aforesaid is engaged in the trial in another proceeding before the Commission, and counsel for the above named applicant, Rossmoyne Corporation, and counsel for the Commission's Broadcast Bureau having orally consented;

It is ordered, this 3d day of November 1952, that the further hearing in this matter is scheduled for 10:00 a. m., December 1, 1952, at Washington, D. C.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12077; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:50 a. m.]

[Docket Nos. 10294, 10295, 9012]

KCRA, INC., ET AL.

ORDER DESIGNATING APPLICATION FOR CONSOLIDATED HEARING ON STATED ISSUES

In re applications of KCRA, Inc., Sacramento, California, Docket No. 10294, File No. BPCT-669; Harmco, Inc., Sacramento, California, Docket No. 10295, File No. BPCT-975; Sacramento Broadcasters, Inc., Sacramento, California, Docket No. 9012, File No. BPCT-411; for construction permits for new television stations.

At a session of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 29th day of October 1952;

The Commission having under consideration the above-entitled application of Sacramento Broadcasters, Inc., requesting a construction permit for a new television station to operate on Channel 3 in Sacramento, California; and

It appearing, that said application is mutually exclusive with the above-entitled applications of KCRA, Inc., and Harmco, Inc., both of which also request construction permits for television stations to operate on Channel 3 in Sacramento, California; and

It further appearing, that the applicant, Sacramento Broadcasters, Inc. was advised on October 8, 1952, that its proposal was mutually exclusive with those of the other above-entitled applications and was requested to file any reply within 10 days, and that this time has now expired and the said conflict has not been resolved;

It is ordered, That pursuant to section 309 (a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, the application of Sacramento Broadcasters, Inc. be designated for hearing in the same consolidated proceeding with the other above entitled applications to commence at 10:00 a. m. on November 17, 1952, at Washington, D. C. upon the following issues:

1. To determine the legal, technical and other qualifications of the applicants to construct and operate the proposed stations.

2. To determine the type and character of the program services proposed to be rendered and whether they would meet the needs of the communities and areas within the Grade A and Grade B field intensity contours.

3. To determine whether the construction and operation of the proposed stations would be in compliance with the Commission's rules and regulations governing television broadcast stations.

4. To determine whether the installation and operation of any of the stations proposed in the above-entitled applications would constitute a hazard to air navigation.

5. To determine on a comparative basis which, if any, of the above-entitled applications should be granted.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary,

[F. R. Doc. 52-12076; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:50 a. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File No. 70-2885]

COLUMBIA GAS SYSTEM, INC., AND HOME GAS CO.

ORDER AUTHORIZING ISSUANCE AND SALE OF SHARES OF COMMON STOCK AND INSTALLMENT PROMISSORY NOTES BY SUBSIDIARY AND ACQUISITION THEREOF BY PARENT COMPANY

NOVEMBER 6, 1952.

The Columbia Gas System, Inc. ("Columbia"), a registered holding company, and Home Gas Company ("Home"), a subsidiary company of Columbia, having filed a joint application and an amendment thereto, with this Commission pursuant to sections 6 (b), 9, and 10 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 with respect to the following proposed transactions:

Home proposes to issue and sell and Columbia proposes to acquire 18,000 shares of common stock, par value $25 per share ($450,000), and a maximum of $600,000 principal amount of 3⅝ percent Installment Promissory Notes. Home represents that the proceeds in the amount of $1,050,000 to be derived from Columbia would be used to finance, in part, its 1952 construction program estimated to cost $1,108,236. Columbia states that it would first purchase common stock, at par, when and as funds are required up to a maximum amount of 18,000 shares, and thereafter it would purchase 3⅝ percent Notes of Home as funds are needed up to a maximum principal amount of $600,000. It is further stated that Home would not issue or sell any such common stock or 3⅝ percent Notes subsequent to March 31, 1953.

The 3⅝ percent Notes to be issued by Home would be registered in the principal amounts thereof and would be payable in twenty-five equal annual installments on February 15 of each of the years 1954 to 1978, inclusive. Interest on the unpaid principal amount of said Notes would be payable semiannually on February 15 and August 15.

The issuance and sale of the common stock and Notes by Home having been expressly authorized by the Public Service Commission of the State of New York by order dated October 7, 1952; and

Said application having been filed on May 6, 1952, an amendment thereto having been filed on October 23, 1952, notice of said filing having been given in the form and manner required by Rule U-23 promulgated pursuant to said act, the Commission not having received a request for hearing within the time specified in said notice, or otherwise, and the Commission not having ordered a hearing thereon; and

The Commission finding that the applicable provisions of the act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder are satisfied and that no adverse findings are necessary, and deeming it appropriate in the public interest and the interest of investors and consumers that said joint application, as amended, be granted, effective forthwith:

It is ordered, Pursuant to Rule U-23 and the applicable provisions of said act, that said joint application, as amended, be, and the same hereby is, granted, effective forthwith, subject to the terms and conditions prescribed in Rule U-24.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12067; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2944]

NORTH AMERICAN CO.

SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER RESPECTING TAX RECITALS AND FINDINGS

NOVEMBER 6, 1952.

The Commission having issued an order on April 14, 1942, pursuant to section 11 (b) (1) of the act, in proceedings concerning the North American Company ("North American") and its subsidiary companies, directing North American, to dispose, among other things, of its "direct and indirect ownership, control and holding of securities issued and properties owned, controlled or operated by" North American Utility Securities Corporation ("NAUS") and Pacific Gas & Electric Corporation ("P G & E"); and

The Commission having by order dated July 23, 1959, approved a plan under section 11 (e) of the act for the liquidation and dissolution of NAUS, which was ordered enforced by the United States District Court for the District of Maryland, and pursuant to which North American has received as a liquidating distribution 78,684 shares of the common stock of P G & E; and

North American having notified the Commission, pursuant to Rule U-44 (c), that in compliance with the aforementioned order dated April 14, 1942, it proposes, upon entry of the order to be entered herein, to sell to Blyth & Co., Inc. said 78,684 shares of the common stock of P G & E at a price of $36.50 per share; and

The record having been completed with respect to the counsel fees to be paid by North American of $4,500 to Sullivan & Cromwell and $1,000 to Chickering & Gregory in connection with the proposed sale of the 78,684 shares of the PG & E common stock and certain related matters, as to which fees jurisdiction has heretofore been reserved; and

North American having requested with respect to said sale of the 78,684 shares of the common stock of PG & E that the Commission enter its order containing the findings, recitals and orders hereinafter set forth and the Commission deeming it appropriate in the public interest and the interests of investors and consumers that said request be granted, and the Commission finding that the counsel fees to be paid by North American, as set forth above, are not unreasonable:

It is ordered and recited and the Commission finds, That the sale by North American (in its own name or that of its nominee Burntull & Co.) to Blyth & Co., Inc., and Dean Witter & Co., at a price of $36.50 per share, of 78,684 shares of the common stock of PG & E, $25 par value

(being comprised of certificates for 9,800 shares numbered NC193929 to 194026 inclusive; a certificate for 56,900 shares numbered NF184234; a certificate for 5,690 shares numbered NF317251; a certificate for 6,259 shares numbered NF388155; and a certificate for 35 shares numbered NF461258), in connection with and as a part of the final liquidation and dissolution of NAUS and as authorized and permitted by the order of this Commission dated July 23, 1952, and in obedience thereto, is necessary and appropriate to the integration of the holding company system of which North American and NAUS are members and is necessary or appropriate to effectuate the provisions of section 11 (b) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.

It is further ordered, That jurisdiction be and hereby is reserved to enter such other or further orders, conforming to the requirements of Supplement R of Chapter 1 and section 1808 (f) of Chapter 11 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, as may appear to the Commission to be appropriate.

It is further ordered, That the jurisdiction heretofore reserved over the fees to be paid by North American, aggregating $5,500, for legal services in connection with the proposed sale of 78,684 shares of common stock of PG & E and certain related matters be, and the same hereby, is released.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 52-12070; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:47 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2949]

WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORP.

NOTICE OF FILING REGARDING PROPOSED ISSUANCE OF SHORT TERM BANK LOAN NOTES

NOVEMBER 6, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that a declaration has been filed with this Commission by Wisconsin Public Service Corporation ("Wisconsin"), a public utility subsidiary of Standard Power and Light Corporation and Standard Gas and Electric Company, both registered holding companies. Declarant has designated sections 6 (a) and 7 of the act as applicable to the proposed transactions, which are summarized as follows:

Wisconsin presently has outstanding $6,500,000 of 3 percent five and one-half month bank loan notes maturing November 25, 1952. Wisconsin proposes, on or prior to November 25, 1952, to issue and sell $6,300,000 of new bank loan notes ("new notes"), maturing June 1, 1953, to the same banks which hold the presently outstanding notes. The participation of each bank and the interest rate will be supplied by amendment. Wisconsin will have the privilege of prepaying the new notes without premium.

The declaration states that the net proceeds to be derived from the sale of the new notes, together with treasury cash, will be used in payment of the presently outstanding notes, the proceeds of which were used for construction purposes. Wisconsin also states that it will undertake permanent financing, prior to the due date of the new notes, and use a portion of the proceeds of such permanent financing for the payment of the new notes.

It is represented that no State Commission or any other Federal Commission has jurisdiction over the proposed transactions.

Wisconsin estimates that the expenses in connection with the proposed transactions will not exceed $500 and it requests that the Commission's order herein become effective upon issuance.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than November 20, 1952, at 5:30 p. m., request the Commission in writing that a hearing be held on such matter, stating the reasons for such request, the nature of his interest and the issues of fact or law raised by said declaration which he desires to controvert or may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. Any such request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C. At any time after November 20, 1952, said declaration, as filed or as amended, may be permitted to become effective as provided in Rule U-23 of the rules and regulations promulgated under the act, or the Commission may exempt such transactions as provided in Rule U-20 (a) and Rule U-100 thereof.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 52-12068; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:47 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2955]

OHIO EDISON CO.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION TO AUTHORIZE ADDITIONAL SHARES OF PREFERRED STOCK AND INCREASE PAR VALUE OF COMMON STOCK

NOVEMBER 6, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that a declaration has been filed with this Commission pursuant to the act by Ohio Edison Company ("Ohio"), a registered holding company and a public utility company. The filing has designated sections 6 (a), 7 and 12 (e) of the act and Rule U-62 promulgated thereunder as being applicable to the transactions described therein.

All interested persons are referred to said declaration, which is on file in the the offices of this Commission, for a statement of the transactions therein proposed which are summarized as follows:

Ohio's construction program for 1953 anticipates expenditures approximating $57,000,000. In addition, Ohio has obligated itself to invest approximately $3,300,000 in the common stock of the Ohio Valley Electric Corporation, a new corporation formed by various public utility companies to provide the Atomic Energy Commission with its electric energy requirements for its proposed plant near Portsmouth, Ohio. Ohio estimates that based upon the present level of earnings and current expectations as to the progress of the construction program additional securities will be sold to the public in 1953 for approximately $30,000,000. Ohio believes that it would be desirable, assuming favorable market conditions, to raise the necessary funds for 1953 by the public sale, early in the year, of 150,000 additional shares of preferred stock and, at or about the same time, of an additional 479,846 shares of common stock on a rights offering.

Ohio states that under its Articles of Incorporation it has only 13,700 shares of authorized but unissued preferred stock. The Articles also provide that additional shares of preferred stock may be issued only if the excess of the aggregate par value of the outstanding common stock (which presently has a par value of $8 per share) over $14,366,776 is equal to the product of $75 times the number of shares of preferred stock outstanding (including the shares to be issued) in excess of 200,000. This provision would, so long as the par value of the common stock is $8 per share, limit the number of additional shares of preferred stock issuable at present to approximately 34,000 shares and the number of such shares issuable after the sale of an additional 479,846 shares of common stock to approximately 85,000 shares.

In order to enable Ohio to issue and sell additional shares of preferred stock in 1953, as contemplated, the company proposes to submit to the common stockholders a proposed amendment to the Articles of Incorporation which will:

(a) Increase the authorized number of shares of preferred stock, par value $100 per share, from 500,000 to 1,000,000; and

(b) Increase the par value of the shares of common stock from $8 per share to $12 per share.

Ohio proposes to submit to its common stockholders, at a special meeting to be called for that purpose, the proposed amendment to its Articles. For the amendment to become effective, it must be approved by the holders of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of common stock. In connection with such special meeting, Ohio proposes to solicit proxies to be voted in favor of the proposed amendment and it further proposes, if it shall become necessary or advisable in its opinion, to employ professional proxy solicitors.

To reflect the proposed increase in the par value of its presently outstanding common stock, Ohio proposes to transfer to Common Stock Capital an amount equal to $4 per share of common stock outstanding, such transfer to be made from Premium on Common Stock Account and from Capital Surplus Account of $12,010,452 and $7,183,388, respectively.

The declarant's expenses are estimated at not to exceed $10,500 for printing and mailing, $1,500 for counsel fees, $1,500 for solicitation costs, and if pro-

fessional proxy solicitors are employed $10,000 for expenses and compensation of such solicitors.

Declarant states that no State or other Federal Commission has jurisdiction over the proposed transactions and the company requests that the Commission issue its order herein on or before November 24, 1952, permitting said declaration to become effective forthwith.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than November 20, 1952, at 5:30 p. m., request the Commission in writing that a hearing be held on such matter stating the nature of his interest, the reason for such request and the issues, if any, of fact or law proposed to be controverted; or he may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. At any time after said date, said declaration, as filed or as amended, may be permitted to become effective as provided in Rule U-23 of the rules and regulations promulgated under the act, or the Commission may exempt such transactions as provided in Rule U-20 and Rule U-100 thereof. Any such request should be addressed to: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 52-12069; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:47 a. m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[4th Sec. Application 27522]

UNFINISHED COTTON PIECE GOODS AND RELATED ARTICLES FROM THE SOUTH TO OFFICIAL AND ILLINOIS TERRITORY

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

NOVEMBER 6, 1952.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: R. E. Boyle, Jr., Agent, for carriers parties to schedules listed below.

Commodities involved: Unfinished cotton piece goods and related articles, carloads.

From: Mill points in southern territory.

To: Points in official and Illinois territory.

Grounds for relief: Rail competition, circuitous routes, grouping, and to apply rates constructed on the basis of the short line distance formula.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: C. A. Spaninger, Agent, I. C. C. No. 856, Supp. 160. C. A. Spaninger, Agent, I. C. C. No. 899, Supp. 126.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD, *Acting Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 52-12035; Filed, Nov. 10, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27523]

SUPERPHOSPHATE FROM SOUTHERN TERRITORY TO HUTCHINSON, KANS.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

NOVEMBER 6, 1952.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: R. E. Boyle, Jr., Agent, for carriers parties to Agent C. A. Spaninger's tariff I. C. C. No. 1286.

Commodities involved: Superphosphate (acid phosphate), other than ammoniated, carloads.

From: Points in southern territory.

To: Hutchinson, Kans.

Grounds for relief: Rail competition, circuitous routes, and to apply rates constructed on the basis of the short line distance formula.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: C. A. Spaninger, Agent, I. C. C. No. 1286, Supp. 3.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD, *Acting Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 52-12036; Filed, Nov. 10, 1952; 8:50 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27524]

MOULDING SAND FROM ALABAMA TO SWAN AND TYLER, TEX.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

NOVEMBER 6, 1952.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariff I. C. C. No. 3736.

Commodities involved: Moulding sand, carloads.

From: Specified points in Alabama.

To: Swan and Tyler, Tex.

Grounds for relief: Rail competition, circuitous routes, and to apply rates constructed on the basis of the short line distance formula.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, I. C. C. No. 3736, Supp. 206.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD, *Acting Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 52-12037; Filed, Nov. 10, 1952; 8:50 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27525]

CRUDE SULPHUR FROM TEXAS TO BENTONVILLE AND FRONT ROYAL, VA.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

NOVEMBER 7, 1952.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariff I. C. C. No. 3862.

Commodities involved: Crude Sulphur, carloads.

From: Texas producing points.

To: Bentonville and Front Royal, Va.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers and circuitous routes.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, I. C. C. No. 3862, Supp. 159.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12062; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27526]

CAST IRON PIPE FROM ROCKFORD, ILL., TO THE SOUTHWEST

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

NOVEMBER 7, 1952.

The Commission is in receipt of the above entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariff I. C. C. No. 3910.

Commodities involved: Cast iron pipe and related articles, carloads.

From: Rockford, Ill.

To: Points in Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers, circuitous routes, grouping, and to apply rates constructed on the basis of the short line distance formula.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, I. C. C. No. 3910, Supp. 11.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12063; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27527]

GRAIN FROM IOWA, MINNESOTA AND WESTERN TRUNKLINE TERRITORY TO POINTS IN TEXAS

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

NOVEMBER 7, 1952.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: C. J. Hennings, Alternate Agent, for carriers parties to schedules listed in the application.

Commodities involved: Grain, grain products, and related articles, carloads.

From: Points in Iowa, Minnesota, and other points in western trunk-line territory.

To: Galveston, Houston, and Texas City, Tex.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers, circuitous routes, and to maintain grouping.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise, the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12064; Filed, Nov. 12, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]